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The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Denial of the Reports of a Misunderstanding Between Gens. Hunter and Foster.

LATE REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Movement of Rebel Troops from Virginia Toward Charleston.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the Paper Duty.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

ADVICES FROM PORT ROYAL.

Lieut.-Col. DEES, of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, arrived here to-day, direct from Port Royal, with dispatches for the Government. He utterly denies the recent sensation reports in regard to a quarrel between Gens. HUNTER and FOSTER. The same denial is made by the President, and no reason exists to believe that anything has occurred likely to impair the efficiency of our army in the Department of the South.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Two refugees, who arrived here to-day from Richmond, which place they left on Wednesday last, state that five brigades of troops from the Confederate army at Fredericksburgh passed through Richmond last Sunday, apparently on their way to Charleston. On Thursday, the main body of the rebel army was *stretched along the railroad between Saxton's Junction and Fredericksburgh*. They estimate these forces at from forty to forty-five thousand men. Great anxiety is felt in Richmond in regard to the anticipated attack by our forces on Charleston. The rebels greatly dread our iron-clads. The rebel army of the Rappahannock are very poorly supplied with clothing, and have not been paid off for some months. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in consequence. The supply of provisions, however, is ample.

THE FINANCIAL BILLS.

Wall-street operators, as well as some financial writers in the New-York Press, evidently confound the Loan Bill of the House, which passed the Senate on Friday, with the General Free Banking bill. It should be borne in mind that they are two separate and distinct measures. The Bank bill has passed the Senate only, and provides, practically, for the nationalization of the New-York banking system, and extending it over the entire Union, so as to give the country a uniform and *National* currency, in place of the gold and silver which has been driven out of circulation by the war. It is now before the House, where its chances of success, as an Administration measure, must be considered decidedly good.

The Loan bill passed the House first, and was amended by the Senate in various particulars—generally in accordance with the views of Secretary CHASE. The principal amendment was one restricting the new issue of "legal tenders" to $50,000,000, in addition to the $100,000,000 already authorized this Winter by joint resolution. There is little doubt that this and all the other Senate modifications will be concurred in by the lower House. The only one in relation to which there is doubt, is that in regard to the amount of legal tender; but it is hardly to be expected that a greater amount of currency will be forced upon the Secretary than he himself declares to be ample. If the House should refuse to concur in this amendment, the Senate will insist, and a Committee of Conference, appointed by the Speaker and Vice-President, will be likely to carry out the views of the Administration. It will be seen that the passage of the loan bill, with the Senate amendments, will at once add to the force in support of the general banking scheme, and the former will be out of the way before the latter is taken up for consideration.

THE BANK BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A resolution will be introduced into the House early next week, referring the Senate Bank bill to the Judiciary Committee, that they may inquire,

1. How far the Bank bill, just passed the Senate, conflicts with the rights of the States to regulate their own internal financial affairs.

2. How far it conflicts with vested rights under valid and constitutional State laws.

3. Whether or not the time within which the bill is to go into operation ought not to be so extended as to enable the States to accommodate their local institutions to its provisions.

It is supposed that the passage of the bill may thus be prevented by delay, if in no other way.

THE COPPERHEADS IN THE SENATE.

Gen. LANE'S rebuke of Mr. RICHARDSON, on Friday, in the Senate, and his defence of Secretary STANTON, were well timed, and produced a happy effect. It would be well for Republican Senators oftener to exhibit a disposition to resist the brutal tactics of the Copperheads, and to defend their *friends* from the attacks of political malice.

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

An attempt is made to defeat Senator HENDERSON'S Missouri Emancipation bill by quoting a vagrant dispatch from Jefferson City, alleging slaves to be worth only ten dollars apiece. This dispatch, as we know from its origin, should not have the least effect in influencing the judgment of any candid Congressman.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The conscription bill is the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee are still considering modifications of the internal revenue taxes, and hope to be able to report on Thursday next. There is no conclusion yet in regard to whisky and tobacco.

REORGANIZING THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The House Post-office Committee, at their meeting yesterday, authorized their Chairman to report the bill which has passed the Senate, reorganizing the Post-office Department.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The Ways and Means Committee were said to stand, on Saturday, three for, to five against a reduction of or abolition of the paper duty. Since then it is said that THAD. STEVENS and another member of the Committee have indicated a disposition to remove the duty for one year. That would give a majority in favor of that much concession, at least, to the newspapers.

The paper-dealers have laid on the desk of every member of Congress printed remonstrances against a reduction of the paper tax. One of them told a publisher, at the Publishers' meeting, that the paper-dealers now had the paper-buyers just where they wanted them, and meant to hold them there.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

It is hoped that the bill for granting Letters-of-Marque and reprisal to privateers will come up in the Senate to-morrow. Unless there should be some new development, it will pass whenever a vote can be secured.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

The Board to determine the validity of excuses of officers absent from their posts are holding daily sessions, and have disposed of a large number of cases. They have reported a good many for dismissal, their excuses not being regarded as valid.

GEN. SHIELDS ORDERED TO THE PACIFIC.

Gen. SHIELDS has been ordered to the Department of the Pacific.

GEN. CAMERON.

The President has telegraphed to Gen. CAMERON to report at an early day at Washington. It is claimed that he desires the resignation of Gen. CAMERON as Minister to Russia.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. STANLY.

Gov. STANLY, of North Carolina, has resigned his position.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM SECEDED STATES.

The House on Saturday adopted the Report of the *Committee on Elections, declaring Messrs. Chandler* and WING, of *Virginia*, and JOHN B. RODGERS, of Tennessee, not entitled to seats. The adverse report of the Committee in the case of JENNINGS PIGOTT, claiming to be a representative from North Carolina, has not yet been made, but will share the same fate as the others. Mr. MCKENZIE'S case was postponed until Monday. The Committee were discharged from further consideration of the Iowa contested election case, BRUNCKER vs. VANDEVER. The action of the Committee in these cases will disappoint the hopes of many aspirants for Congressional honors who came here with certificates of election from Military Governors in the rebel States.

GEN. HARTSUFF.

Major-Gen. HARTSUFF, who was severely wounded in the hip at Antietam, and has never fully recovered, although for a month or more he has been able to work on the Board for the revision of the Army Regulations, of which he is one of the leading members, was compelled a week or two ago to submit to a third operation to endeavor to remove the ball, which is still lodged somewhere in the bone. The attempt failed, and still another operation will be performed on Monday.

A NAVY-YARD AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the House, on Saturday, to establish a Navy-yard on the western waters. Although not expressed in the bill, St. Louis is the site that will probably be selected if the bill becomes a law.

GEN. FREMONT TO HAVE A COMMAND.

The friends of Major-Gen. FREMONT say that the President has decided to grant his request for active service in the field, and that a command will shortly be assigned him.

NOMINATIONS.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Gen. JNO. W. PHELPS, of Vermont, to be Major-General, to date from Dec. 4, 1861.

D. R. LARNED, of Connecticut, Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

W. H. FENNER, of Rhode Island, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

To be Surgeons—R. M. S. JACKSON, and J. B. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, H. N. FISHER, FRANCIS GREEN, J. M. LAING, of New-York; S. N. GOODMAN, Vermont.

To be Assistant Surgeons—HENRY JAMES, Vermont; M. K. MAXLEY, Ohio; W. W. WRIGHT, Delaware; C. F. HAYNES, Maine. A. C. [illegible], Connecticut.

The Senate having returned all the nominations of Major and Brigadier-Generals to the President, for him to select out of the number twenty Major-Generals and fifty Brigadier-Generals, the pressure is very great by the friends of the several officers to secure their particular favorites. This large reduction has caused a considerable fluttering in military circles.

DR. CHEEVER IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached sermons this morning and evening to crowded audiences in the Senate chamber.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Sergt. A. C. Thompson, Co. D, Thirty-third Massachusetts.
Dewitt Millspaugh, Co. B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York.
Nicholas H. Van Horn, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New-York.
David Brodie, Co. G, Eighth Ohio.
Sergt. Hiram Statler, Co. D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania.
David Fenstermacher, Co. K, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania.
W. Unsecher, Co. F, Eleventh Pennsylvania.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 15.

HOW THE FRENCH EMPEROR OBTAINED NEGRO TROOPS IN MEXICO.

United States Consul-General THAYER, at Alexandria, in writing to our Government, says an event of apparent grave importance had just come to light, and produced much excitement in that community. On the morning of the 7th of January, 450 black soldiers from Darfour and Nubia, were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railway from the fortifications of the Barrage, about 120 miles south of Alexandria, and at night embarked on board the French transport steamer *La Seine* for a destination generally understood to be Mexico, with the object of aiding the French Emperor in his military operations against that country. These negroes were dressed in Zouave uniforms and fully armed. It is well understood that the French Emperor has been anxious to supply the losses which his Mexican army has suffered from the climate and disease by the employment of blacks, and the Viceroy declared, a month ago, he was about to send 1,500 of his men to some place where their quality might be tested. His Highness, it is known, has always been proud of his army, both black and white, the effectiveness of which, excepting in repulsing the raids of Bedouns, has not been fairly displayed since the war in the Crimea, where his men certainly distinguished themselves as compared with the other Ottoman troops. Our Consul says he was awaiting explanations from the Viceroy. The European Consuls generally have telegraphed to their Governments for instructions.

Minister DAYTON also briefly communicates similar information to our Government upon the subject, including the article from the *Moniteur*, that the negroes to be furnished by the Viceroy, 1,000 in all, are to garrison Vera Cruz as a matter of humanity to white soldiers, the black race not being subject to yellow fever.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Much speculation is based on the supposed views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and these are differently represented according to various degrees of information or bias, but the following statement, the result of inquiry, is designed to remove all doubt whatsoever upon the subject. The Secretary regards the passage of the Uniform Currency and Bank Bill, as absolutely essential to the successful working of the finances. It is not true that he does not expect immediate aid from the Banking bill, though it is true, as stated in his report, that he does not expect immediate and great direct aid from it. He does, however, expect great and immediate, though indirect aid, from the rise in value of United States Bonds, consequent on their being made the permanent basis for a National currency, which rise will enable him to negotiate bonds without additional inflation of the currency, and that, through these negotiations, the means may be provided for all public demands promptly; while, at the same time, a check will be placed on the fictitious advance in prices of commodities, and of gold. He, therefore, regards the Banking bill as virtually necessary to the support of the Government, and as a consequence, to the most successful prosecution of the war; while he believes that its merits, as a measure for the introduction of a safe, stable currency, uniform in plan and value throughout the country, would require its adoption for the protection of labor, the security of commerce, and the perpetuation of the Union, in the absence of the exigencies created by the war. The Bankrupt bill, which has passed the Senate, and the Loan bill, as amended and passed by that body, do not precisely represent the views of the Secretary; but he has always been ready to yield his judgment to that of the Finance Committees of the two Houses on questions not regarded by him as vital, and, when unable to yield on such points, he submits, if overruled. The two bills, as they have gone to the House, are regarded by him as embodying a scheme of finance which can be practically and successfully applied; but each measure is necessary to the other, and both, therefore, are really considered only one. Should the Banking bill fail, he does not think the Loan bill can be worked out to successful results; but that the only practical course will then be to increase, indefinitely, the issue of legal tender notes, or to make loans by receiving the issues of suspended banks, increased, also, indefinitely. Either of these causes, he is of the opinion, will result disastrously to public and private interests.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From information received from the Army of the Potomac, it appears the rebels are throwing up breastworks and rifle-pits north of Fredericksburgh. It must not be inferred from the absence of interesting news from the Rappahannock, that the army is in a condition of idleness. The abolition of the Grand Divisions has thrown many weighty matters upon the Commanding General and his Staff, and the various departments are sedulously engaged, without regard to hours, in matters pertaining to the discipline and consolidation of the army.

MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS LANDS.

The report of Senator DOOLITTLE, from the Finance Committee, relative to the possessory rights of settlers under the fourth article of the Treaty of Washington shows that Massachusetts and Maine jointly confirmed by a commission 23,823 acres of lands to settlers, 23,300 acres of which were the joint property of the two States, and 1,531 the separate property of Maine. The second commission, after Maine had purchased the rights of Massachusetts, reported for confirmation 65,454 acres more. Maine is now willing to quiet the titles to these lands for adequate compensation by the United States. If it is said that these States have been paid already for these lands, it is shown that Maine lost 5,012 square miles, or 3,207,680 acres of jurisdiction by the treaty, and that the consideration of $300,000 was for such loss of territory north of the river St. John, and not for the price of lands they might lose under the fourth article. The Committee, therefore, report in favor of quieting the titles at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre.

THE WESTERN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has issued orders to the Postmaster at New-York to send the mails, direct from his office to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony, Minnesota, which will save twenty-four hours in transmission.

Another order has been issued to postmasters of the principal Northern cities, directing them to send the mails for the lower counties of Ohio, by way of Parkersburgh, over the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which will expedite them some forty-eight hours over the former time.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals in the United States on shipboard, as given in the official annual statement, is as follows:

Maine, 744; New-Hampshire, 0; Massachusetts, 6,122; Rhode Island, 34; New-York, 86,148; Pennsylvania, 1,880; Maryland, 2,380; Florida, 120; California, 26,875; total, 114,475. The number of females is a fraction less than 46,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATES.

The Alabama Spoken Thirty Miles Northeast of St. Johns, N. F.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The brig *Trenton*, when coming out of St. Johns, N. F., was hailed by the Captain of a Hamburg bark, who reported that he spoke the privateer *Alabama* the same day, 28th ult., thirty miles northeast of St. Johns. The *San Jacinto* was at Ponce, Porto Rico, on the 29th ult.

THE ALABAMA AT JAMAICA.

From the Kingston Journal, Jan. 26.

The famous rover *Alabama* is now at Port Royal, having arrived there on Tuesday night last, bringing as prisoners to be liberated here 118 men, among them 17 officers taken from a United States steamer-of-war which she had destroyed. No little surprise was felt by the good folks of the town when what they regarded as a French steamer turned out to be the famous "No. 290." The object of her visit was soon made known. It appears that she was hard pressed by the fleet sent out for her capture, and when off Galveston, Commodore SEMMES conceived the idea of making one of the intended desolators desolate. The gunboat *Hatteras* was in full chase, and the *Alabama* then turned round and pretended to be running away, and thus deluded her pursuer into following up the chase. At last she turned round and prepared for battle, sending into the *Hatteras* a broadside which sunk her in 13 minutes. She took off the officers and crew, and came into Port Royal for the purpose of landing them. They were handed over to the American Consul, and SEMMES then proceeded to Spanish Town to obtain the Lieut.-Governor's permission to refit his ship before leaving. Another statement is, that she carried French colors, and only made known who she really was when she came up with the *Hatteras*, and was prepared to give her a broadside. The *Alabama* has certainly been severely riddled. Forty-three of the crew of the *Hatteras* were drowned. The *Alabama* is a rakish looking vessel. The steamer *Hatteras* was built to navigate the shoal waters between New-Orleans and Galveston as a passenger packet in Morgan's line. The sides above the water were about three-eights of an inch thick, or a fraction thinner than the smoke-stack of the *Alabama*. She was purchased by the United States Government for a transport and armed with four 32-pounders of 27 cwt. Afterward, on account of her light draft and speed, she received additional armament of two 30-pounders, rifled, and a 20-pounder, and with this armament she met the *Alabama*. Her boilers, machinery, and magazine were all above the water-line, protected only by the thin sides of the vessel, besides being thus vulnerable, she was built with the old style of walking beam, which rose about 22 feet above the decks. On account of the deception practiced by Capt. SEMMES in representing his vessel to be one of Her Majesty's ships of war, the U. S. ship *Hatteras* received a full broadside from the *Alabama* while she was lowering a boat to board the *Alabama*.

THE DEPARTURE.

From the Journal of the 28th.

The Confederate States steamer *Alabama* left Port Royal late on Sunday night, on a cruise. We doubt, we shall soon hear of more exploits of this vessel and her gallant commander and crew, at least, we hope so.

CAPT. SEMMES IN KINGSTON.

From the Kingston Watchman, 26th.

On Saturday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Commercial part of Kingston was vitiolated by the presence of the shaggy-haired Capt. SEMMES, of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, who had the audacity to invite the merchants of this city to meet him at the Commercial Exchange, as he intended to speechify on the causes which led to the disorganization of the Northern and Southern States. This lover of Slavery stood on a table, surrounded by a number of so-called merchants, who, in other days, would be regarded as little Pedlingtons, all with eager ears to hear, if they could understand, the frightful narrative of the piratical commander. In the course of his speech this man said, that before the war broke out in America, the slaves were a contented people throughout the Union; they were well cared, fed, clothed, and in every respect better provided for than other of their class on the face of the earth. He explained the causes which led to the present disturbance, and told his hearers that they, the Southerners, were fighting for the protection of their property, and to establish *Free-trade* in its integrity, and to invite every nation of the earth to participate in the rich fields which will be opened for the commerce of the world. He thanked the community for the kindness they had shown him since he landed on a portion of Britain's soil.

During the delivery of this slave-hunter's speech, he was continually cheered by that Spanish Town baboon, A. C. SINCLAIR, and the Kingston Tony Lumpkin, H. F. COLTHIRST, both of whose ancestors were liberated from Slavery by the British Government in 1838.

Escape of a Schooner from the Retribution.

The schooner *E. A. De Hart*, of Georgetown, Maine, CUMMINGS, from Jacmel, Jan. 29, reports as follows:—Jan. 30, off Cape Tiburon, was chased by the rebel privateer schooner *Retribution*, which fired several shot and shell at us during the chase, but fortunately doing us no damage. The weather at the time was calm, but a breeze coming up we soon ran away from her, but had it continued calm, she would no doubt have taken us with her boat; on the same day saw her board another small schooner of about eighty or one hundred tons burthen, was an Eastern built vessel, top painted black and green bottom. On the morning of the same day, previous to seeing the privateer, saw a large steamer which we took to be a Federal cruiser, come from almost the same direction, in which we made the privateer out.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Movements in the North Against the War—Necessity of More Earnestness on the Part of the Government—The Progress Made—The Return of the Expelled Clergymen—The New Mayor—The Laboring Men and Gen. Banks—Opening the Mississippi, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1863.

At this distance it is difficult to learn the exact amount of treason now prevailing in high places in the North, but from the messages of some Governors, and the speeches of certain officials, I should judge there was enough to shake the hope forever of half the patriots in the country. From my stand-point I cannot find apology or excuse for any one's being indifferent to the success of the war for the Union. Any hesitation, any compromise, any anything, but a thorough, vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is put down, will be at the sacrifice of every interest of humanity, and in defiance of the mercy of God. Very little indeed occurs in the movement of the war, to console the spirit of the patriot, or relieve his impatient longings for a vigorous crushing out of the rebellion. Our brave soldiers in the field with half a chance win victories; they suffer death and defeat without murmuring, and only complain, that they are not promptly, bravely and intelligently led against the foe. Our navy, Heaven help its officers, if they are not the most wretched creatures in the world at the unchecked havoc of the *Oreto* and *Alabama*, may wake up one of these days and achieve something worthy of ancient fame, but let us be thankful that our vessels of war do something, and that they are not all captured. In their negligences they do less damage to our cause than if they were in the enemies hands and armed against us. Let us pray that the authorities at Washington will some time or another be *earnest*, a quality in the National Capital even less common than honesty—but do what we may, let the man who talks of compromise be declared and treated as a traitor; let not the people, the great, noble, intelligent people of the North and West, as a body, ever contemplate submission to the leaders of this rebellion; let the people feel assured that they are to hold on to what they have a little longer to accomplish all they desire—for, with all the miserable manner with which this war has been conducted, we have made progress. In the aggregate we are far advanced to what we were a year ago, and if we will patiently wait, and do nothing but open the Mississippi and seal up the Southern ports, a few months at farthest would stifle out this lustful *Confederacy*, and bring its leaders on their knees, suing for reprieve from a criminal's halter. Urge the necessity of taking Charleston, Savannah and Mobile; seal up these pestilential places, and, thus at blow, end the power of the enemy to send to Europe for supplies. Once isolated, the monster rebellion, without another Union gun being fired, would be in the terrible position of the scorpion surrounded by fire—it would, for a while, writhe in impotent agony, and then sting itself to death.

A Major-General has been fairly tried by his peers, and dismissed from the service. Much to my astonishment, many of the papers which have honestly supported the war are howling over the verdict, and denouncing it, as if a great wrong had been committed. So it was when an officer of the navy, who was derelict of duty, was dismissed. What sense is there in day after day condemning the action of the Government, and then endeavoring to make it unpopular the moment authority is exerted to punish the delinquents. Is it not a pity that more officers in both arms of the service are not dismissed? Would it not be better for the good of the country if very many were hung? Our battle-fields are everywhere, almost, merely fearful evidences of the indifference and incapacity of men placed in high positions, and we should hail, as the commencement of a reform, any act that promises a more strict responsibility on the part of every one intrusted with the lives of our men and the glory of our country. Let more Court-martials be convened. Let the men who have lost with defeat, or failed to achieve a victory, when reasonably within their power, be punished. Let there be swift justice done, and the effect would be electric on the whole country; the moral rust and fetid stagnation, that seems to pervade almost every department of the army and navy, would disappear, and the traitors North, who are clamoring for a disgraceful peace, would seek obscurity and silence for safety.

Among the arrivals here yesterday, were three pestilential clergymen, who have so vexed and betrayed New-Orleans—Messrs. LEACOCK, FULTON and GOODRICH. Their appearance here was the signal for mischief and strife. These "wolves in sheep's clothing," knew after they left New-York, that they could not come ashore here without taking the oath of allegiance, and when they arrive here they contumaciously defy the Government, throw the women of the city into a state of hysterics because they are imprisoned for defying the laws. Since they left this place, a very considerable amount of Christian spirit has displayed itself; peace and good-will were springing up, and there was a fair chance, if these demagogues had been kept away, that we should have settled down into a very quiet state of mind. Now all is changed, and these wretched notoriety seekers, these miserable mischief-makers, have set the social pot boiling and bubbling, and everything is crackling like burning thorns under a pot. Mr. LEACOCK is a British subject, born in the West India Islands; Mr. FULTON came here an avowed Abolitionist from Ohio, and Mr. GOODRICH is a "Connecticut Yankee." Neither one of these men, pursuing their profession in accordance with the spirit of their professions, would ever be heard of outside of limited congregations of nervous ladies and dyspeptical gentlemen, but as makers of mischief, under the assumed garb of clergymen, they can do immense injury. If either were Southern men born, if either ever had any other education in their life than to condemn Slavery, if either could find any legitimate excuse for their conduct, I would try to be somewhat charitable, but they are exotics in the South—their Pro-Slavery sentiments are the results of selfishness, a want of moral principle, a pandering to base influences for popularity; in fact, what they do is done in defiance of the education they received on their mother's knee, and in contempt of the teachings of our Saviour, whom they profess to serve. I am happy to say, that Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, our new Provost-Marshal-General, declares his intention of holding these gentlemen in prison until they comply with the law.

Our new Mayor, Capt. J. F. MILLER, Assistant Adjutant-General, acting Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, has assumed the responsibilities of his office, and is administering them with impartial justice, and true magisterial discrimination. As Adjutant-General and Secretary of State, under our popular Military Governor, Gen. SHEPLEY, he has had a most excellent opportunity to prepare himself for his duties, as he seems as much at home as if one acting from a life-long experience. He has some responsibilities from which his predecessors, Gen. WEITZEL and Col. DEMING were relieved. I allude to providing for the wants of the poor. Under the two previous administrations the public works engaged a large number of persons for the time being out of employment. Yesterday the laboring men circulated a great number of *printed petitions, headed as follows:*

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1863.

To Capt. Jas. F. Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Mayor of New-Orleans:

RESPECTED SIR: We, the undersigned, laboring men of New-Orleans, good and loyal citizens, desire your interference in our behalf. We are victims of a rebellion, brought upon our country without our connivance, and we and our children are in a most suffering condition. To your predecessor, Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, when Acting Mayor of the city, and now Governor of the State, we are indebted for active official interference in our behalf, and we trust that you will, in your wisdom, follow his example. We ask not for charity, but for work; let us be employed, until commerce again blesses industry, in cleaning the streets of the city, in completing the opening of Washington-street, in finishing the works on the drainage canals, in repairing the levees and wharves, and such other work as will redound to your honor as Chief Magistrate of the city, and relieve our pressing wants.

Some two thousand names were soon appended. In the meantime a delegation waited upon Maj.-Gen. BANKS, who received them with kindness, and promised to use his influence in their behalf. I indulge the idea that employment will be provided, and that ere another week passes away the pressure now becoming so irrepressible will be relieved. I will say this, the working men of New-Orleans, all things considered, are easily governed and with a fair chance will even become peaceable, and I believe loyal. Many of them remember with bitterness the prosperity before the rebellion broke out. Many remember how many of their number have been seized as conscripts for the Southern army, and all remember that laws were passed here by the City Council, at the time in the possession of the Confederates, making it a criminal offence to employ white men on the levee or steamboats, thus at one blow cutting off their chief resources of income and compelling them to starve, or enlist in the Confederate service.

The news from up the river seems to justify a belief that the present stage of high water has made "BUTLER'S Cut," the cut-off across the point below Vicksburgh, available for navigation, and that a large vessel at the time of writing has already passed through and is now below Vicksburgh. If this is the case, that stronghold needs only to be invested, and then left to starve into submission. This is the season of high water, which lasts from this time until May, and the "fresh" seems to promise to be liberal, so that there cannot be longer any necessity of delay of our boats moving in the Mississippi. Open the river and all dissatisfaction about the management of the war will soon be forgotten in the recuperative energies of disembarrassed trade; then we shall feel the blessed influence of the "resumption of trade" upon the starving thousands in rebellion living on the banks of the river. The Mississippi opened, and Richmond ceases to be an object of interest. The Mississippi opened and that headquarters of traitors might as well be a prison for them as any other place farther South; let them, if you please, remain there to hate each other and starve together.

The appointment of CUTHBERT BULLITT, Esq., of New-Orleans, Collector, is hailed here with general satisfaction. It is appreciated as a compliment to the Union sentiment of the city, for Mr. BULLITT had the last Union flag under secession rule flying on his residence, and so great was public respect for him, that in spite of the threats of the crowd, it remained flying through the day. Subsequently, however, Mr. BULLITT was obliged to flee from the city. He now returns honored by his Government, and will be greeted by his fellow-citizens.

FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.

Commercial Affairs—News from Colorado and British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 13.

Arrived, bark *Moonbeam*, from Philadelphia.

A speculative demand exists for domestic liquors; sales 250 barrels whisky at 42½c.; 100 barrels alcohol, 80c.; 300 barrels pure spirits, 45½c.; 1,000 boxes candles, 16½c.; gunny bags, 15c.

Goods valued at about $200,000, belonging to several importers, were seized by the custom officers to-day, for violation of the revenue laws. It is believed the system of under-valuation, which has been discovered, has extended over several years, by which the Government loses nearly half the legitimate revenue on many important articles.

A telegram from Los Angeles says the news from Colorado is highly encouraging. Creditable letters, to the 10th of February, say that new leads are daily discovered, and the development of these new worked is unsurpassed for richness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 14.

Sailed, ship *Archer*, for [illegible], Japan, and [illegible], ——. It is raining to-day, and there is no business. The Winter has been extremely favorable to farmers. Much larger crops were planted this year than last.

Advices from British Columbia state that $9,000 has been raised in Victoria and sent to England, for the relief of the Lancashire operatives.

It is believed that the roads to the Cariboo Mines will become passable earlier this year than last.

Victoria papers estimate the gain in property valued in the North Colonies at $6,000,000 during the last year. The total laboring population is less than fifteen thousand. The balance of trade for the year is $5,000,000 against the colonies.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Our Paris and London Correspondence.

Promulgation of Napoleon's New Mediation Scheme.

Its Rejection by the North Considered Probable.

Great Emancipation Meeting at Exeter Hall, London.

Progress of the Insurrection in Poland.

The Insurgents Being Joined by the Better Classes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia* from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 1st instant, arrived here yesterday.

The City of Washington reached Liverpool at 8:30 on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The New-York arrived at Southampton also, on the evening of the 29th.

The Nova Scotian arrived off Londonderry on the forenoon of the 30th ult.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The Emperor's Address to the French Exhibitors at the London Exhibition—The Commissioner Scheme—Effect of American News on the Money Market—Probable Future Action of the Emperor—The Peace Democrats, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

The Emperor's very admirable discourse, delivered on Sunday last at the ceremony of conferring honors on the most notable of the French exhibitors at the London Exhibition, is proclaimed by the "independent and devoted" Press as the great future political programme of the present dynasty. It foreshadows, they say, the long-looked for crowning of the edifice, the finishing stroke to the grand mission of the Bonapartes in France. Unfortunately, there is a reverse to the medal, for experience rises up to tell us that the Emperor is the only man in France who dares thus to talk of liberty, and he seems to use the strange monopoly as a sort of bait with which to tantalize his subjects, and to see how long they will jump after it without murmuring at the length of the string. But the enlightened Liberals are not deceived at this new demonstration of imperial purposes; it precedes too closely the much-dreaded legislative elections, not to suggest the object of it, and the public have been too long habituated to seeing the political edifice go bareheaded to believe now in its speedy covering.

The official paper publishes the "Commissioner scheme," to which I referred a fortnight ago, and this hasty publication of it is accepted by all as an evidence that the measure is meant to satisfy the suffering workmen in France; that the Government is doing all in its power to bring the war to an end. The Ministerial Press naturally applaud the measure, and declare it to be impossible that the Government of the United States should reject so friendly, so humane and so practicable a proposition; while the more savage of these papers go further, and declare that if the proposition is rejected, the Confederacy must be recognized at once. And such is the preponderance of abuse over the defence of the Union, that the public mind is thoroughly prepared for, and anticipates a recognition.

Read the following paragraph from the Paris money article of the *Independance Belge*, and you will see to what point of opposition to the Union the public sentiment has arrived, through the misrepresentations of the Ministerial Press:

"Yesterday the Bourse was feeble and hesitating. All the stocks had suffered a considerable fall, when the telegraph brought the news of the success of the Confederates at Galveston. Immediately the tendencies of the market were better, and at the close a sensible and general improvement had taken place, on every species of funds. In the future, therefore, we must expect to see the Exchange receive with a rise every success gained by the Confederates. In the heat of its zeal for the rebellion, speculation exaggerates the importance of the successes of the rebels, for the same dispatch which announced the Federal defeat in Texas, announced a Confederate defeat on another point. But the friends of the South, so numerous at Paris, were only able to see the first part of the dispatch. For them, the victories of the North count for nothing."

Whatever answer Mr. SEWARD may make to the Commissioner's proposition of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, it is almost certain that the efforts, or more properly speaking, the intermeddling of the French Government will not stop here. They will not go to the extremity of an armed intervention, *unless invited to it by the attitude of the Democratic party in the North*; but they may be led to a recognition of the South, if, by that recognition, there is any hope of discouraging the North to the extent of giving up the contest. The position of the French Government may be summed up thus: They desire peace, and are, as near as may be, indifferent as to whether there is a reunion or a final separation between the two sections. To obtain this peace there is no need of addressing themselves to the South, for, since the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, the South is obliged to resist either to success or to exhaustion. Neither is it worth while to look to Mr. LINCOLN for concessions, for he, too, is bound to persevere in the putting down of the rebellion. It is, therefore, to the factious and dissatisfied people in the North that the French Government looks for cooperation in this work, and it is for this reason that whenever *Mr. Saulsbury or Mr. Vallandigham rises up or sits down in Congress, the European telegraph has a*

tremor of joy, and all the suffering nations are made to hear the joyous fact in the least possible space of time. It is for this that every movement of the Democratic party is watched with the same interest as a mariner watches the needles of a barometer, and that for the French the important part of each dispatch from America is that which relates to what we have a right to call treason in the North.

The debates in the French Senate on the Address to the throne, commenced yesterday, and only extended to the Italian question; that of the United States and Mexico will be discussed to-day or to-morrow.

You will see that on the question of Rome the Emperor declared, through his Minister, M. BILLAULT, that both Rome and Turin now refused the terms offered by the French Government; that, notwithstanding this fact, his Majesty still believed there was a way of reconciling the two parties so as to secure the independence of the Pope and the independence of Italy, and that he was willing to wait and work still longer for this desirable object. And this is the whole of the Imperial policy on this important question.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

The French Mediation Idea—Great Emancipation Meeting at Exeter Hall—Sympathy with President Lincoln—The French in Mexico—How to Restore the Union—Gen. Butler's Project—Impending Dangers—English Opinions.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The news which reaches you herewith must be considered of the most important character. The Emperor of the French, if he can get no European Government to join him, is still determined to offer his advice, his mediation, or whatever may be necessary to hasten peace in America. You will have received the text of the dispatch to M. MERCIER. It is not wanting in friendly professions. It even hints at reconciliation and the restoration of the Union. I need not tell you that no one here believes that the Emperor has any expectation that his kind advice will be taken. He does not believe that any negotiations will be set on foot, or that if they were, they would have any result. He is too well informed and astute a statesman not to be assured that compromise and conciliation are now impossible.

Suppose, just to oblige the Emperor, that commissioners were appointed to meet on neutral ground, which, according to the Kentucky Governor's message, ought to be that State. What would be the first words or the last? The Northern Commissioners would say "Union!" The Southern, "Independence!" There it would begin, and there it would end. The only commissioners who can decide these questions are Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON, Gens. BURNSIDE and ROSECRANS.

The great meeting in favor of Negro Emancipation was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening. The Hall was more than full. An extra meeting was organized in the small hall below, and another in the street. There was a noisy time, and a spice of opposition. There were, as nearly as I could judge, two or three hundred Southern sympathizers. One of them pushed his way to the front of the platform, proposed an amendment to one of the resolutions, and tried to make a speech. There was half an hour of such noise and confusion as five or six thousand people can make, when all roaring at the tops of their voices. The officers of the meeting tried to keep order. They might as well have talked to a hurricane. The gentleman spoke, gesticulated, and did his best to get a hearing. The President tried to help him, and while he was imploring silence with expressive pantomime, the would-be opposition orator sank into the President's chair. The coolest proceeding I ever witnessed. But the amendment was proposed, and then came another row when a gentleman in the gallery seconded it.

But who was the man bold enough to brave Exeter Hall? His name is printed in the *Times* of Friday as MATTHEW FIELD. That may be his name; but his form, his face, his broad white vest, his voice and gesticulation were those of the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. MASON, of Virginia!

The spirit of the meeting was Emancipationist. It supports Mr. LINCOLN and the North on that ground, and that only. It denounced the South as attempting to found an empire on Slavery. It was made up of working men and dissenters. Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL was the only man present allied to the aristocracy, and there is not even a Baronet on the list of the Society.

Still, in spite of this, and of the tone of all the great organs of public opinion, the *Times, Post, Saturday Review* and *Punch*, it is certain that the Emancipation Proclamation has aroused the sympathies of great masses of the common people of England. Dissenters, Chartists, and masses of working men now declare for the North. SPURGEON prays for President LINCOLN, and his immense congregation responds Amen. It remains to be seen whether this new phase of popular opinion will have any effect upon the action of the Government. If any, it will confirm it in the only policy it has pursued—that of a careful neutrality, with Southern sympathies.

But I am very strongly impressed with the belief that, whatever may be the action of Parliament, the Emperor means to act. As in Mexico, when deserted by England and Spain, he will still go forward. He is a man of perseverance, whatever may be said of his courage, which has just been called gravely in question by the author of *Eothen*. He is feeling his way to recognition, and recognition may necessitate intervention. It is said that a portion of the French army is now in occupation of Matamoras. That is not far from Texas. He has long since declared his intentions respecting Mexico, and those intentions, when the Monroe doctrine was in vogue, would have been met by a declaration of war from the United States. The Emperor has taken advantage of the rebellion to plant the standard of his gigantic power on the American continent, and the French nation loves glory too much to abandon any enterprise which it has commenced.

Now, then. Had the Union existed intact, France would never have seized upon Mexico. If the Union were restored, the Emperor's plans would still be foiled. Is it likely that he desires the restoration of the Union? Is it likely that he will do anything which can promote that object? It is my belief that LOUIS NAPOLEON has a perfect understanding with DAVIS and SLIDELL, and that the conversations reported in some of the American papers were sent only to deceive. It is the opinion in well-informed Parisian circles that the next step, after the late proposal has been heard from, will be recognition.

The *Times* has published the entire speech of Mr. SAULSBURY on American finances. His conclusion appears the only one possible. Military success alone can save the Republic. The Proclamation at the best, is an experiment. It may lead to no result. Defeat the three armies of the South—in Virginia, Tennessee, and at Vicksburgh. Do this and you may laugh at recognition. Fail to do this, and it will come sooner or later, it matters not when. If the element of time were favorable to the North and against the South, you might indulge in the virtue of patience. But it is not so. Time consolidates, encourages and strengthens the South at home and abroad. Time divides, discourages and weakens the North.

To conquer the South and restore the Union there is required:

1. A united and earnest North.
2. An able Executive and Cabinet.
3. Generals equal, at least, to those they are expected to conquer.

Superiority in numbers and resources you have—a great superiority; but this is partly balanced by distance and the position of the contending armies. The invaded can choose their positions and act upon the defensive, as at Fredericksburgh and Vicksburgh.

By unity, by wisdom, and by all conquering force alone can you be sure of the restoration of the Union. Concession, conventions, are all too late. The die is cast. The North must conquer or it must resign its pretensions, give up the Union so dear to millions—give up the glories of the great Republic of the West, and make peace on the best terms, and with the best boundary it is able to secure. I do not look for any such resignation; but there must either be this, or a more energetic prosecution of the war, on what seems to me most of all to be dreaded, a long, wretched, miserable conflict, leading to no result, but only exhausting and demoralizing.

Europe waits to see if the North will arouse itself—if the Government will manifest the ability necessary for the work it has undertaken; but Europe will not wait long. One year of Lancashire pauperism has been a heavy load for England. France has its own burden. The golden opportunity is passing away.

Suppose the war smouldered on, and became, with varying results, a struggle of years' duration. I say nothing of disordered finances and a growing debt, but where would be American commerce? If one *Alabama* does so much mischief, how would it be with scores of them? Must your whole commerce be transferred to foreign flags? Are you to be isolated from the world by premiums on gold and foreign exchange?

It is time for the Government, Congress and the people to come to some conclusion. The restoration of the Union *is* a "big job." One would like to see the man or the men who could do it. And "it were well it were done quickly." Gen. BUTLER's pleasant theory of raising cotton by free labor, and making England and France pay the cost of the war by a ten-cent export tax can be applied when he or some other brave General has defeated the Southern arms.

If one item of news brought by the last steamer from New-York is true, there may be a different solution of the difficulty from any I have mentioned. The statement is that at an "immense" meeting of the Democracy of New-York, "tremendous" cheers were given at every mention of the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS! It is very boldly averred here that he is more popular in New-York to-day than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that whole States would prefer him for President. These are the statements of New-York correspondents of English papers, and of Southern and Pro-Slavery sympathizers here.

English opinion to-day, with the exception of those who believe in the Proclamation, is that the power of the North to conquer is growing less, that a financial crisis will overwhelm the Government and disband the army, that few more troops can be raised, that the South can never be conquered, and that no conciliation is possible. These are the views that will be expressed at the meeting of Parliament, and on which it is possible that the Government may act. The only answer you can give is a series of decisive victories.

MONADNOCK.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Emperor Napoleon's Peace Conference Proposition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"I am not sure that the Emperor himself looks forward with great confidence to the acceptance by the North of his proposals for a conference, and here it is considered that they are meant as merely preliminary to a more important step on his part. I should not be surprised to learn that, in case of their formal rejection, *the Emperor would then consider whether the moment has not at last arrived for the recognition of the Confederacy, and this whether England joins him or not.*"

The London *Globe* suggests the probability that the pacific proposals of the Emperor may be designed as laying ground for ulterior action in case of refusal by the Federal Government, *the alternative being the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France.* The *Globe* does not believe that the time has yet arrived for the Federal Government to enter upon pacific negotiations.

The London Express, in an article on the Emperor's proposition, points out that no nation which has not had the means of communicating with any other nation has obtained or even claimed recognition.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* learns that the Emperor's proposal for a Conference was sent out to Washington *without previous communication of it to Mr. Slidell, and that the proposition is considered by Mr. Slidell and other Southerners to be entirely inadmissible.* The same writer says he hears of new difficulties between the British Government and the Cabinet at Washington in connection with recent alleged seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the prescribed nautical league of the British shores. He also reiterates his statement as to the free negotiation of Confederate cotton warrants in London, and says these warrants were being largely used in the purchase of ships and stores for the Confederates.

Great Emancipation Demonstration at Exeter Hall.

A great demonstration in favor of negro emancipation was held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 29th ult. Mr. W. EVANS Chairman of the Emancipation Society, presided, and was supported by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, the novelist, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Rev. Newman Hall, &c., &c., while letters of apology and sympathy were read from many distinguished men. The *Daily News* says:

"The meeting was convened by the Emancipation Society, and proved to be, whether in point of numbers or enthusiastic feeling, one of the most important demonstrations of public opinion known in London since the days of the League. For half an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the great hall was crowded, and it became necessary to hold a second meeting in the lower hall, while a third meeting was held in the open air, in Exeter-street. The name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was received with immense applause—the audience rising and cheering, and waving their handkerchiefs. During the course of the proceedings the chairman received telegrams from Bradford and Stroud, announcing that meetings were being held in those towns, and that resolutions had been passed in favor of negro emancipation."

The following resolutions were proposed:

Resolved, That the revolt of the Southern States of America against the Federal Government having avowedly originated in the determination not only to maintain but to extend Slavery, and having been followed by the organization of a Confederacy based upon the denial of human rights to the negro race, this meeting indignantly repels the assumption that the English people sympathize with a rebellion that thus violates every principle of political justice, or with institutions framed in defiance of the moral sense of civilized mankind, and which are an outrage upon the religion whose sanction has been claimed to their support.

Resolved, That in the election of President LINCOLN, and in the principal acts of his administration—the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, the recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, the concession of the right of search for the suppression of the Slave-trade, the scheme of compensated emancipation, and the proclamation which inaugurated the new year—this meeting recognizes successive triumphs of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the United States, rejoices in the prospect thus afforded of friendship between England and America as well as a liberation to the enslaved, offers to the Government and to the people of the loyal States the assurance of fraternal sympathy in their noble struggle, and requests the Chairman to communicate this resolution to His Excellency the American Minister."

Amendments were proposed in each case, but they were promptly negatived, and after sundry speeches denunciatory of the South and eulogistic of the North, the resolutions were carried with all but entire unanimity. During the meeting some of the speakers ridiculed the course of the London *Times*, and the mention of that journal was received with groans and hisses.

A large meeting has also been held at Bradford, to express sympathy with the Emancipation policy of President LINCOLN. Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., was the principal speaker, and his remarks were strongly in favor of the North in its Anti-Slavery crusade against the South.

Address of Cotton Operatives to the People of the United States.

At a meeting of the distressed operatives of Blackburn, the following address was adopted:

"That your memorialists feel grateful for the kindness and sympathy shown toward them in their present deplorable condition, and beg to express a hope that an interchange of feeling will be productive of a further manifestation of mutual sympathy, and they earnestly pray that the civil war now, unhappily, raging amongst you—and which your memorialists deeply lament—may come to a speedy termination in favor of freedom, regardless of race or color. The subscriptions raised in New-York for the relief of Lancashire distress has done much to undeceive many who had been misled by the enemies of popular government as to the exact state of public feeling in the United States toward their brethren in England. In the midst of the unhappy strife, now spreading devastation and death amongst you, you have not forgotten the starving operatives of Lancashire, who are innocent sufferers. Your memorialists beg to suggest that the benevolent object you have in view would be more effectually accomplished by affording to distressed operatives free, or assisted, passages to some part of the United States, where employment could be afforded them. This plan, your memorialists feel convinced, would be infinitely preferable to that of sending provisions for distribution by the relief committees of England. Your memorialists are of opinion that ten thousand families might be removed from Lancashire to America within six months, if the means of transport were available, and, especially so, if a well-grounded assurance of employment could be held out. The present distress affords you a favorable opportunity of obtaining an abundant supply of every kind of labor, and which would enable you to push on an energetic development of the almost inexhaustible treasures which the Almighty has placed at your disposal. If the gentlemen who take such a laudable interest in relieving the necessitous, would kindly ascertain what sort of employment could be obtained in their various localities, and, furthermore, communicate the result to the Emigration Committee formed at this meeting, a plan of emigration might thus be carried out that would be wise, just and beneficial to the working classes of Lancashire. Your memorialists most respectfully, but most urgently, entreat the favorable consideration of these suggestions, with the sincere hope that you will at once embrace the plan of emigration we propose—thus concentrate your efforts on the grand design of removing from the seat of poverty and destitution those who are anxious to cast their lot and expend their labor under the protection of your free institutions."

British Opinions.

The London *Times* has a characteristically gloomy article on the prospects of the North both in a financial and military sense, and as regards the latter, it says perhaps at no time during the war has fortune declared so decidedly against the North over the whole area of military operations.

The New-York correspondent of the same journal, writing on 15th January, also pictures the crisis then existing as the severest experienced since the outbreak of the war, and he anticipated curious developments within a few days.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the course of a lecture delivered on the evening of the 27th, by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M. P., in connection with a literary society at Paisley, he made allusion to the products of America. He said that he could not leave the subject of America without referring to the struggle which was going on there, because the mind of every Englishman was turned to that fratricidal, stupendous, and most unfortunate war, and they would gladly, without interfering personally, see the termination of that struggle. He was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other—*for he was convinced that such a course would tend to further the emancipation of the slaves.* For this simple reason: If they saw the continent again united, *they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war.* Then there was the odious and abominable proclamation of President LINCOLN, in which he said, 'You who are rebels your slaves shall be emancipated, but you States that remain united shall keep your slaves.' He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South. At all events, the courage, vigor and patriotism with which the South had fought, were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He could wish very much that there was a patriot in the Northern States of America who would address President LINCOLN, and press upon him the folly of persevering in the war which he had commenced. He had been reading just previously to coming to the meeting a speech of Lord Chatham, which he made in the House of Lords, and which might now, in 1863, be most aptly placed in the mouth of some Northern patriot. In 1776 America declared its independence of Great Britain, and in 1777, an address of congratulation was brought up in the House of Lords, and intended to be presented to his Majesty upon the progress of the war, and to show how ready the people of England were to back up, and on the occasion Lord Chatham, although infirm, went down to the House, and said, "Let us open our eyes to the disaster which threatens us. That people whom we lately spurned as rebels is now our avowed enemy. We have not to wage war against bandits and against brigands, but against undaunted and virtuous patriots. You cannot make them respect you. You call them rebels. What are they rebels for? Surely not for defending their unquestionable right. Your trade languishes, your taxes increase, your revenue diminishes—gold at this moment is at 43 premium. And why? Because you wish to continue this cruel, vindictive and self-destroying war. Their subjection is not to be acquired by force of arms; their affection may be acquired by reconciliation and justice." Those very words, continued Sir ROBERT, and they were spoken in 1777, by Lord CHATHAM, were applicable to the war in America at the present moment. He believed, as he had said, that emancipation was more likely to follow separation than union, and he should, as a member of Parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863 and say that he belonged to a Government, headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which, *by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slaves.* They would, by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic, which he believed in his heart the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Reported Success of the Government Forces.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Warsaw had been again interrupted. The railway was torn up by the insurgents, on the 26th, at Petrikau. Communication was soon resumed, however, and, *according to Warsaw dispatches of the 28th, and St. Petersburgh, that city was perfectly quiet, and the conscription had been effected in the provinces without hindrance.*

A detachment of Cossacks had made a successful sortie from Modlin, killing and wounding thirty-six insurgents and taking forty-two prisoners.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

A letter from Warsaw of the 22d inst. states that the Cossacks are everywhere hunting the young men who are escaping from Warsaw to join the insurgents. The Government in the meantime are taking all imaginable precautions against the spread of the insurrection. The Abbé GORAH preached a sermon in the Cathedral on the previous Sunday, in which he blamed the National movement. A woman exclaimed in a loud voice, "Oh Lord God! I call you to witness that the enemy attacks us without cause. Here are apostates who explain your laws falsely by attacking our love of country and by endeavoring to destroy the courage of the nation. Lord have pity on our sufferings!" The preacher, amazed at this interruption, grew quite pale, and was unable for some time to continue his discourse. He then thanked the congregation for not having joined in that revolt against the word of God. Similar scenes occurred in other churches, which fully prove the enthusiasm, or rather fanaticism, which prevails among the population of Poland. The conscripts were crowded into the citadel, and it is asserted that they had no food for twenty-four hours; that strong liquor was then distributed among them, which rendered some of them nearly frantic; and which the official journal represented to the public as a proof of the happiness they experienced at being enrolled in the Russian army. The crowds of young men who assembled round the church have dispersed in consequence of not being able to provide themselves with arms. Another [illegible] took place in the forest of Kampinosy. Though surrounded by Russian troops, they succeeded in crossing the Vistula, but great anxiety is felt for their future safety. The writer of the letter adds that the parties who had constantly urged the population to desperate measures have lost their confidence, and that they are to be replaced by a Committee of men of more moderate principles, who will act according to more matured plans. It is further said that the existing Committee, wishing to maintain its influence, had determined on adopting the desperate resolution of calling the people to arms throughout the entire kingdom. The letter concludes in these words: "We are passing through an alarming crisis. God grant that it may not lead us to a catastrophe."

The Warsaw correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung*, writing on the 26th inst., says:

"I can only confirm my account of yesterday, that the country is in complete revolt. According to the arrangements of the revolutionary party, the outbreak was not to take place until the 1st of May, but the Government themselves have hastened the catastrophe by the unhappy recruiting movement. From all parts of the country come bad reports, one following the other. In Kielc and in Siedlic Provisionary Governments are established. Fighting has taken place at many points with varied results. All the telegraphic lines are broken, and on the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh and the Warsaw and Vienna Railways, the rails are torn up and carried off. On the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh line the insurgents have burnt a bridge. All the lines have become insecure, and it will cost the Government much trouble to become masters of the movement. The insurgents seem to be about to carry on a guerrilla warfare. Already a great part of the Warsaw garrison have left the city. Here all is still quiet, but who can say for how long? The express post from Siedlic arrived here yesterday, and brought the entrails of Gen. TSCHEKKASSOF, who was killed by the rebels on the road hither from Siedlitz. The conductor reported that some miles from Siedlic, not far from Biala, a column of about one thousand men, armed with pikes and revolvers, showed themselves, and called on him to stop. As he obeyed the summons, they demanded his list of passengers. When they saw the name of Gen. TSCHEKKASSOF, they cried out, 'This is the man we want.' They then opened the door and announced to the General, who was sitting within the carriage, that he was sentenced to die by the National Committee, and immediately one of them fired his revolver at the General. The ball crashed through his head. They then dragged the body from the coach, cut out the stomach, tore out the entrails, threw them into the coach, and said to the conductor, 'Take these to Prince CONSTANTINE, but we will keep the body to show our chief that we have faithfully carried out their orders.' I can only add that Gen. TSCHEKKASSOF was nominated by the Prince to serve on the Court-martial on the men accused of the murder at Chelm, and that he signed the sentence of death upon them. Such events occur daily. On the other hand, the General Intendant of the Army, Gen. [illegible], who had 100,000 roubles with him, was met by the rebels, who fell upon him, and sadly ill-used him. They disarmed the General, requested him to deliver the money, and gave him a receipt signed by the National Committee. So far the rebels; but more important is it for the extension of the revolt that all the landholders have declared to their peasants that they desire no rent from them, and that all the ground they hold is given to them for the future. The country people now begin to waver, and at many places they already make common cause with the rebels. Altogether it is estimated that 200,000 rebels are in the country. There has been fighting in the streets at Plock, and overnight the Poles had taken possession of the town. In the morning, however, the surprised troops took courage and seized a number of the revolters. Their leader, an advocate named KOCNADA, shot himself. At Czenstochau the rebels met an escort of Cossacks, who had ten prisoners, disarmed them and released the prisoners. The Cossacks stripped them and let them go. In short, I could tell you of many similar events, but you will have enough for your readers on this head. The Government is helpless, and knows not which way to send troops first. We shall soon be without any garrison here."

A letter in the Dantzic *Zeitung* says:

"The reports of disturbances come in almost every hour, from all parts of the country. The revolt has broken out everywhere and the malcontents assemble by thousands, some wholly armed and some partially. Scythes and spears are the chief of their weapons; nevertheless, they have some well-made cannons. A greater part of the conspirators are on foot, and some are dressed as uhlans. The districts which possess many and large manufactories, for example, Suchedniow, near Kelce, where there are are iron foundries, and Block, where there are many sugar factories, form the headquarters of the conspirators, as the workmen there, who are less favored by the Government than are the country people, more willingly join the ranks of the rebels. The free peasants at Augustowchen, who have not experienced any favors, form in that neighborhood the germ round which the youths of all classes liable to military service rally from all parts.

Of the collisions between the military and the conspirators we hear much; but naturally little reliable. Of the reports, I only send you the following: At Block, the rebels have attacked the military, but were energetically repulsed. There are more than 100 dead and wounded on both sides. At Kelce the conspirators have disarmed a portion of the soldiers, the others were driven away, and the town was taken. From Piotrkow the garrison have also been obliged to withdraw, leaving the town to the rebels. On the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh Railway, near the Lapy Station, there has been a minor collision, whereby many soldiers were disarmed. The same has taken place at Piotrkow, where, however, they have been rescued. The telegraphic lines toward Russia and to foreign countries have been cut since yesterday evening, except for a short distance. A proclamation of the Provisional Government (no longer Revolutionary Committee) summons all to arms, declares the peasants owners of the ground they hold, and the owners are promised payment from the State property. A great number of owners have arrived here (Breslau) with their families since yesterday and the previous day. Besides the anxiety at the state of matters, and as to what may happen, they were partly compelled to leave their seats because they were [illegible] without assistance. One land-owner known to me was deserted by his cook, coachman and servant, some days since, each of them having taken a horse on his departure.

The students of the universities, for the most part, remain by the people in this revolt. The latter regret the outbreak, and look upon it as a new misfortune for the country. The students have recently held meetings, and resolved to peaceably pursue their studies. We hear nothing as yet of attacks on private travellers in order to take away their money; but, on the other hand, in all places where the revolt has broken out, the Government treasuries have been carried off, and receipts left in their stead. Officers traveling with money are deprived of their cash. A young officer, travelling hither by the post from Brzesc, was removed from the coach, and was told by the rebels that they knew him to be a brave youth, who would be useful in their army. State Councillor CZERKASOW, as he was travelling towards Brzesc on business connected with the Grand Duke's office, was summoned to deliver up his papers; and as he presented a revolver by way of reply, he was killed."

THE VERY LATEST.

THE INSURGENTS GAINING HEAD AGAIN.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The insurgents have received considerable reinforcements from the better classes of society, including many from Warsaw. The insurgents captured some troops near Pioltkow, including two Russian officers, who were immediately shot.

WARSAW, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The City is tranquil. The *Official Journal* states that all the news received by the Government from the provinces are of a satisfactory nature, and that order is being everywhere reestablished.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

La France announces that Rear-Admiral BOSSE has been appointed Commander of the French Naval Division upon the Mexican coast, in place of Admiral *JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who is about to return to France* at his own request.

The general debate upon the address in response to the Imperial speech commenced in the Senate on the 29th and was concluded on the following day, and passed by 121 votes against 1.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* rejoices at the friendly expressions which have just passed between the French and English Governments, and says that they are requisite to secure the peace of the world and the progress of civilization.

The address in the House of Deputies had been read. It expresses concern on account of the struggle in America, and regrets the Great Powers did not support the mediation proposition of France.

The Bourse on the 30th was heavy. Rentes closed at 69.60.

Italy.

It is stated that preliminary overtures toward a better understanding between Italy and Spain had taken place.

The Papal Government announces that bonds amounting in all to 4,000,000 scudi, are to be issued, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 15 years.

Prussia.

The debate upon the address in the Chamber of Deputies closed on the 29th ultimo. The President of the Council refuted the accusation that the Government was attempting to complicate foreign relations for the purpose of diverting attention from its difficulties at home. The draft of the address proposed by the majority hostile to the Government was voted by the overwhelming majority of 255 to 68. The minority was made up of members of the Federal party, of the followers of Herr VON VINCKE and of the Catholic members.

It was stated that the King would probably receive the address of the Chamber but would refuse to allow it to be presented by a deputation.

Greece.

The London *Morning Post* says that the Prince of Leiningen having declined the throne of Greece, recourse has once more been had to the Duke of Saxe Coburg. There is little doubt, adds the *Post*, that the Greeks will welcome the Duke, and the Powers will view with satisfaction his accession to the throne. A telegram from Athens of the 24th January, says:

"An extensive anarchical conspiracy has been discovered here. The Ambassadors of the protecting Powers have declared that Greece would not, in any case, be militarily occupied. Troops have been dispatched to Maina, the southern portion of the Morea, for the suppression of the risings which have broken out in that district. Conflicts have taken place in Megara, the Piræus, and Nauplia. At the latter place the disturbances are said to have occurred on the occasion of an excursion made by the English Ambassador, and an English non-commissioned officer is reported to have been killed."

ATHENS, Saturday, Jan. 31.

M. SABES, formerly minister under the Collette Administration, has been elected President of the National Assembly by a large majority, and M. MORAITINI, President of the Court of Cassation, has been chosen Vice-President. Mr. ELLIOTT has announced to the Greek Government that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has consented to become a candidate for the Throne of Greece, and that he will nominate his nephew the Prince of Coburg Kohary his heir. The latter, it is stated, will embrace the Greek Religion. Intelligence has produced a favorable impression.

LATEST via QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 1.

Marquis LANSDOWNE is dead.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, Jan. 9.

Coffee, 7$000@7$200; shipments, 50,200 bags; stock, 90,000. The stock of Cotton at Bahia is 140,000 bags. Cotton was quoted at 17$000@18$000 at Pernambuco.

A Madrid telegram says the Spanish Cabinet does not intend to recognize the Kingdom of Italy at present.

THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 31.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, a letter was read from Herr VON BISMARK SCHOENHAUSEN to the President of the Chamber, wherein the former states that the King cannot be induced to receive a deputation from the Chamber for the presentation of the address. The President of the Chamber, therefore, proposed that the address should be sent direct to the King as a letter, which was agreed to without debate.

The telegraphic communication between Berlin and Warsaw has been reestablished since this morning, *via* Myslowitz and Granica. The postal communication is also again in regular working order.

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, Jan. 31.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement made in the Frankfort *Europe*, that Signor PASOLINI, in a communication to the Greek Minister at Turin, and Signor MANZANI, in a communication addressed to the Greek Government, had expressed the readiness of King VICTOR EMANUEL to accept the crown of Greece for an Italian Prince.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds, on the 30th, opened weakly, but closed a shade better. Consols, 92¾@⅞ for money, 92¾@⅞ for account.

Money continued in good demand, notwithstanding the advance of the Bank minimum to 5 ℘ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank show a decrease in the bullion of £244,000 on the week.

The West India Mail steamer had arrived at Southampton, with £2,770,000 sterling in specie.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 0d.; Eagles, 76s. 4½d.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 31—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "At the close of last week the market was dull and drooping, affected mainly by the anticipation of dearer money. Early in the present, this anticipation began to exercise a more decided effect, and on its becoming known that the Bank rate was raised to 5 ℘ cent., increased heaviness prevailed, and has since continued. American descriptions have been in limited request, and prices must be quoted ½d.@1d. ℘ lb. lower. The recent large import of Egyptian has led to an increased desire to realize, and prices close at an average reduction of 1d. ℘ lb. As regards Brazil, some low sales were effected on Thursday in Maceios; other descriptions of Brazil are about 1d. ℘ lb. cheaper. East India, of the better qualities, being comparatively scarce, have not given way more than ½d., while all the lower grades are about 1d. ℘ lb. lower. The sales of the week have been 26,680 bales, including 7,460 taken by speculators, and 5,130 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat, and the sales were only estimated at 3,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans........26d.	Middling Orleans....23d.
Fair Mobile.........25d.	Middling Mobile.....22d.
Fair Uplands........24d.	Middling Uplands....22d.

Middling Surats, 14½d.@15½d.

Stock on hand 405,180 bales, of which 63,900 are American. At sea from India, 150,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

In the continued absence of later news from India the market was very inactive, and there was not sufficient done to test prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Flour neglected, and 6d. ℘ bbl. cheaper. Small sales at 22s. for extra State, and 24s.@27s. for Ohio. Wheat in limited demand at Tuesday's rates. Red Western, 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 9s. 10d.@10s.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s. ℘ cental; Corn in rather more demand, but at slightly easier rates; mixed, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d.@32s. ℘ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef freely offered at rather lower prices. Pork, steady for new, but old difficult to sell. Bacon inactive, and partially 6d.@1s. lower. Cheese active and tending upward. Lard firmly held at full prices, 38s.@40s. Tallow in better demand at late rates; Butchers' Association 44s.@44s. 6d. Butter, fine, sells at 90s.@93s.; inferior neglected.

PRODUCE.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES firm; Pots, 31s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. ROSIN, sales of American Common at 27s.; medium 30s.@31s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, no sales. SUGAR again slightly lower. COFFEE firm, but quiet. RICE unaltered. BARK, sales of Philadelphia at 8s. 6d.@9s. LINSEED firm. LINSEED OIL advanced to 44s. 6d. CLOVER SEED 38s.@48s. for old Red American, and 46s.@48s. 6d. for new. FISH OILS inactive; Petroleum sold at 1s. 9d.@2s., but closes at 2s. 2d.@2s. 3d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. IRON steady. SUGAR active at late rates. COFFEE steady at full prices. TEA firm and in good demand. RICE quiet. TALLOW 1s. dearer; Y. C., 45s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, 115s. ROSIN inactive. LINSEED CAKES—New-York bbls., £11; bags, £10 5s.; Petroleum Crude, £20; Refined, 2s. 3d. LINSEED OIL lower; sellers at 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet; Sperm, £89; Cod, £42.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Jan. 31—Evening.

COTTON firmer, and all quotations slightly higher; in some cases, ⅛d. higher. Sales 5,000 bales, *including 2,500 to speculators and exporters.*

FLOUR still declining. WHEAT dull, and 1d. lower. CORN flat.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

CONSOLS closed 92⅞@93⅛.

Erie shares 46@46½; Illinois Centrals 40@39½ discount.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

COTTON flat and nominal. Sales of the week, 5,000 bales Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 305f.; do. *bas*, 292f. Stock 36,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Bourse is inanimate. Rentes 69f. 65c.

Interesting from Mexico.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL RIVA PALACIO TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

SOLDIERS:—Not by your own volition, but in spite of yourselves, you are the instruments of an iniquitous war, which sordid interests, unjust hatred and low intrigues have brought upon us.

Your Sovereign has been deceived, your military honor has been compromised; a terrible, implacable struggle will shortly commence between a people which has everywhere, heretofore, fought for the liberty of the world, and a people whom it is intended to deprive of their liberty. You wage against my country a war which your reason repels and which your feelings disapprove of. The French soldier is the slave of discipline, but above discipline there is the duty of man to man.

Soldiers:—I speak to you in the name of civilization and humanity. Leave the arms soiled with the contact with infamous traitors, who seek of you support in their fratricidal designs; do not judge the mass of the people by those miserable men; come to us and you will see that you will find with us a nation of brothers, who, while they will cordially receive you, will give you a frank and hospitable asylum.

Mexico still offers to the sons of France on the one hand its wealth, its liberties, its well being; on the other hand it presents to them the sword upraised to strike the invader whose yoke it will never accept.

The Chief of the Military Line of Tehuacan.

V. RIVA PALACIO

FROM CANADA.

The Opening of the Canadian Parliament—The Death of Sir Allan McNab—Railway Collisions—A Banking Scheme, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency, Lord MONCK, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, at Quebec, with the view of opening a new session of our Canadian Parliament, but Sir ALLAN N. MCNAB, the late Speaker of the Council having died during the recess, and his successor not having been yet appointed, the Speech was postponed until to-day. Immediately after His Excellency's departure from the Council Chamber, on motion of Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, of Kingston, seconded by Hon. Mr. DESSAULLES, Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Cataraqui, was unanimously appointed Speaker of the Upper House. Hon. G. W. ALLAN, of Toronto, had been the Tory candidate, but, on finding they could not carry him, a compromise was made with the Liberal party, who had also a candidate, and both parties united on Mr. CAMPBELL, who is a man of gentlemanly manners, good social standing, and likely to perform his important duties with ability and dignity. You are aware that the Coalition Government, at the head of which Mr. CARTIER and Mr. J. A. MACDONALD remained so long, went out of office last Spring, having been outvoted on the Militia bill, and that it was succeeded by a Reform Administration, at the head of which stands Mr. SICOTTE and Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD. The real cause of the downfall of the late Administration, and the very dubious position occupied by the members of the present one, I shall fully discuss in a future communication, and meantime, will briefly allude to the measures likely to be brought forward in the present session, and which will be hinted at in the speech to be read this afternoon. They are likely to be, first, the Militia question, great exertions having been made during the recess, and successful ones, to organize a volunteer force; a bill to provide for the winding up of bankrupt estates will doubtless be alluded to, as may also the laws for the registration of titles; the present position of the Government buildings at Ottawa, as reported on by the Commissioners, who have just closed their labors, will doubtless occupy some space; while the Intercolonial Railway and the correspondence with British Government will be prominent. Promises regarding a connecting line to the Pacific, *via* Red River, will be made. The state of the finances will be discussed, and, is usual on such occasions, hints will be thrown out that measures will be immediately taken to make the income and expenditure even, promises which are not in the least likely to be observed. The great question, that of representation, will be all but ignored, although, like the question of Slavery with you, it is the subject which overrides all others in importance, and as likely to affect the future relations between Upper and Lower Canada. It is quite possible that ere many years elapse, the Easterners, like your Southerners, may be threatening secession, and it would only be in keeping with the character of the French to do even more than threaten hostilities in case the western men grow earnest on the subject. But this question is too important to be discussed in a paragraph.

We have had several slight collisions on our Railways within the last week. The most serious of these occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk near Acton, in the Eastern Townships. Five persons were more or less injured. There were about thirty-five members of Parliament on board, *en route* to the Capital; none of them fortunately received any hurt.

The French Canadians are bringing great pressure to bear upon the Government with the hope of inducing them to organize a *Credit Foncier* Bank with a Provincial guarantee. The scheme has been originated by a Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE who seems to be a crack-brained person not wholly unknown in the Southern States, it is said. The Anti-slavery Society of Canada held their anniversary meeting a few days ago in Toronto, and had a large attendance. The chief speaker on the occasion was the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, who took the opportunity of answering the arguments of Canadian and British Secessionists who are in favor of the South in the present calamitous war. The speech was an exceedingly able one, and calculated to do good service, both here and in Britain, in favor of the North. Notwithstanding the daily attacks of certain newspapers upon the North, not a Southern sympathizer dare show his face in a public meeting in Toronto. A resolution was carried to forward to Mr. LINCOLN a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting, and to express to him the opinions of Canadians on his late Proclamation regarding the abolition of slavery. I shall take occasion, in a future letter to dwell more fully on this and kindred topics.

We have had an exceeding mild winter so far. For the last week the snow has lain on the ground, and sleighing is now good, which is a great boon to the farmers living far away in the back townships.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Keokuk—A Card from Mr. Whitney.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863, No. 142 Greenwich-st.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An accident having occurred on board the iron-clad battery *Keokuk*, occasioned by the bursting of the crank steam-pipe, and resulting in the lamentable loss of four lives, and the severe scalding of another, I hasten to make you acquainted with the facts, that the exaggerated reports of more serious damage may be corrected.

Beyond the melancholy loss of life—among the number, Mr. HENRY C. BILLS, one of the most faithful and reliable engineers in the country, who has superintended the putting up of the machinery—no damage was sustained, other than the value of the pipe, which $50 will replace.

The accident was occasioned by a supposed flaw in the pipe, which it was impossible to detect, and no blame is attached to any one connected with the vessel.

Steam had been got up twice before, and with a much greater pressure than was on when the disaster occurred; there being but twenty pounds pressure on the boiler at the time of the accident. The day before (yesterday) the boilers were tested with a hydrostatic pressure of 65 pounds.

There is no truth in the report, that the passage was too small for the men to get through, if they had attempted it, which they did not—except the one who was saved. The hatch was nearer the poor fellows (30 inches long by 26 wide,) and it was open, and one of the men was found dead on the steps leading to it. The means of escape on the *Keokuk* are as good as on any vessel in the service, of their tonnage, and much better than on any other "iron-clad," as any one can determine by an examination of the vessel. Mr. BILLS and the other men, from their position when found, were at work in the lower part of the engine-room, and must have died instantly from inhaling the steam. Deeply lamenting the sad loss of these men, and sympathizing with their bereaved families,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) C. W. WHITNEY.

More Removals of the Dead.

The City Inspector has granted a special permit to the trustees of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church to remove the bodies in the burying-ground on the corner of Amity and Wooster streets to the Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mr. WILLIAM H. BURGER, a deacon of the church, will personally superintend the removal, and the friends of deceased must remove the stones and monuments before the 10th inst., when the removals will begin.

The burying-ground in question is but a small one, and has been for years closely fenced in on the Amity and Wooster street sides, while it is bounded on the east by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS' Baptist Church, and on the north by private dwellings. It is but a stone's throw from the old Potter's Field—now Washington Parade Ground.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—A man named GIOVANNI PAGENTI, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, yesterday, by Officer GENUNG, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with swindling his brother Italians. It is alleged that GIOVANNI's

practice was to obtain money from his countrymen, promising, by written contract, to refund the same to them again within 24 hours in gold and silver, charging a premium of only 6 cents for silver and 12 for gold. Several of the innocent victims entered into the plan and realized the money, but received no return; hence the arrest. It is stated that he obtained about $3,000 in all. There is quite a history of this man's practices, all of which will be developed on trial. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up for examination.

FOUND DEAD.—ALEXANDER MCCALLEY, five years of age, was found dead, on the fourth floor of house No. 408 Pearl-street, yesterday. Deceased was in the habit of sliding on the stair-rail, and it is thought he must have fell to the floor, and thus met his death.... A colored girl, 8 years of age, named LUCY LECOMPT, on a visit to her aunt, LUCY ANDERSON, No. 8 York-street, retired on Saturday night, appearing well. On Sunday morning she was found dead in her bed.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Roundsman HOLDEN, of the Seventh Precinct, brought to this City, yesterday, ASA CROSBY, recently arrested in Brooklyn on charge of grand larceny, but subsequently charged with causing the death of his wife, by brutal treatment. The prisoner is 43 years of age, and a watchman. He was committed by Justice OSBORNE, for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—Two men, named JOHN EVERETT and JOHN RYAN, met at the corner of Elizabeth and Houston streets, late on Saturday night, and had an altercation. EVERETT, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed RYAN so dangerously he is not expected to recover. EVERETT made his escape, and RYAN was taken to the City Hospital by the Fourteenth Precinct Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 126, mainly from the following causes: Consumption, 17; croup, 7; scarlet fever and infantile convulsions, 6 each; scarlatina, infantile marasmus and disease of the heart, 5 each; hooping cough, inflammation lungs, congestion brain, dropsy, 4 each; inflammation stomach, hydrocephalus, 3 each; inflammation liver, rupture, erysipelas, bronchitis, cancer, constipation bowels, 2 each; diptheria, 15; murdered, 1, &c., &c. Adults, 56; children, 60; under one year of age, 23; natives of United States, 86; Ireland, 20; England, 8; Germany, 5; British America, 2; Denmark, Scotland and unknown, 1 each.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—A fire broke out in a shed on the premises of the Atlantic White Lead Works, in Marshall-street, near Gold-street, on Saturday, causing damage to the amount of about $50. In proceeding to the fire, a member of Engine Company No. Fourteen, named THOMAS MASSEY, was run over and sustained a fracture of one leg.

THE KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM.—The February term of the Kings County Supreme Court, General Term, was concluded on Saturday, all the cases, numbering 163, having been disposed of.

ROBBED OF GAS FIXTURES.—An unoccupied tenement house in Fifth-avenue, owned by THOMAS G. TALMAGE, was feloniously entered Friday night, and robbed of all the gas fixtures, valued at about $25.

NEW-JERSEY.

A FEMALE ADVENTURER.—Two or three days since, a young French girl, named PAULINE MILLER, residing at West Hoboken, was arrested, in male attire, while attempting to enlist at a recruiting-office in New-York, and was sent to Police Headquarters. At the latter place she narrated a plausible story, which was credited, and considerable sympathy was enlisted in her behalf. She stated that her father and brother had enlisted in the army, since which her mother had died, and being unable to pay the rent of her apartments she had been turned out of doors, and that she attempted to enlist that she might be near her father and brother. The girl was sent, in charge of two officers, to the Police Station in Jersey City. Upon entering the girl was at once recognized by her mother, who was then in search of her. PAULINE'S desire for adventure, under an assumed character, had not been satisfied, and she departed in company with her mother with great reluctance.

CONVICTION OF GALITZDORF FOR MURDER.—The trial of MATHIAS GALITZDORF, a soldier, for the murder of MAX WEBER, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, on Saturday, after a charge by Judge OGDEN. The jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree." Judge OGDEN remarked that the verdict was satisfactory to the Court, and he had no doubt that it would be to the public. The criminal appeared indifferent at the result, as he had been throughout the trial.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS.—The State School money, amounting to $1,786 71 for Hudson County, has been apportioned as follows, the amount per child being 10 cents 9¼ mills: Jersey City, $655 83; Hoboken, $248 28; Union, $97 45; North Bergen, $97 71; Harrison, $53 11; West Hoboken, $75 34; Bergen, $174 43; Hudson City, $168 80; Bayonne, $65 36.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Causes, Nos. 22, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69. Enumerated Causes, Nos. 33, 34, 35.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 17, 73, 617, 1137, 960, 225, 630, 651, 719, 727, 563, 943, 901, 903, 619, 563, 353, 611, 603, 739, 311, 747, 747¼, 837, 133, 634, 1055. Part II.—Nos. 1390, 1108, 988, 404, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1440, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1466, 1468, 1470.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 90, 6, 157, 261, 316, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 329, 330, 331, 332.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 1300, 961, 653, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1569, 1571, 1573. Part II.—Nos. 1404, 1608, 518, 914, 1954, 1942, 1028, 1182, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 14, 1863.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	19¼
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97	50 N. Y. Cen. R....s30	117¾
20,000 do.	97¼	200 do.	117¾
14,000 do.	97½	300 Erie Railway	74½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	85	300 do.	74¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	86½	400 do.	74¾
40,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	103	100 do.	74¾
20,000 do.	103¼	400 do.	74½
[illegible] do....endorsed	103	400 do....b10	74½
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96	200 do.	74¾
10,000 U. S. D. Ns.	155	300 do....b15	74¾
4,000 Ky. State 6s	100½	100 Erie R. Pref....s30	98
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	107	100 Hud. Riv. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. War Loan	100	100 do.	95¼
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '90	99½	100 do.	95
7,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100	100 do.	95½
20,000 Mo. State 6s	66½	200 Harlem R.	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.	35¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000 do.	35¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 do.	35½
[illegible] Penn. St. 5s, '70	92½	400 do.	35¾
[illegible] Cal. State 7s, '75	139½	400 Harlem R. Pref.	70¾
[illegible] Louisiana St. 6s	75	10 Second-avenue R.	70
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s	[illegible]	160 Nor. & Wor. R....b30	70
3,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M.	106	150 Reading R. R.	89½
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	123	15 Panama R.	191½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m.	111	40 do.	190
1,000 do.	110½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	90
1,000 Hud. R. 4th M.	110	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	59½
1,000 Harlem R. 3d M.	100	200 do.	59½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	124	200 do.	59½
10,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92	100 do.	59½
4,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. B.	60½	100 do.	59½
10,000 do.	60¾	200 do....s30	59½
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105½
5,000 do.	71	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	90¾
10,000 do....b30	71	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	70
4,000 Chi. & N. W. I. B.	80	100 do.	60¾
2,000 Lack. & W. Bs.	117½	100 do....s30	60
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	100 do.	60¾
10,000 do....b30	91½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	92½
10,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111	100 do.	92¼
7,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	105¾	100 do.	92½
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	85	200 Clev. & Tol. R....s30	90¼
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	81	100 do.	90½
1,000 Ch. & Al. In. Bs.	60	100 do....b30	91
5 Commonwealth B'k	80	100 Chi. & R. Is. R.	92
20 Bank of Commerce.	92½	200 do....s30	92
100,000 Amer. Gold.	155¾	100 do.	92¼
10,000 do....b30	156	100 do.	92½
10,000 do....s30	155¼	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	106½
30,000 do.	155¼	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	65
50 Citiz. Gas Co. Brkl'n.	30½	50 N. J. Cen. R.	170
50 Canton Co.	25½	50 New-Jersey R.	157
33 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	130	50 Alton & T. H. R.	33
300 Penn. Coal C....ex d.	128½	20 do.	32
500 Pacific M. S. Co.	165¾	25 do.	30¾
10 do....cpn.	165¾	300 Chic. & Alton Pref.	68½
10 do....s30	165	50 Chic. & N. W. R.	19
50 New-Jersey Zinc.	60		
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s	120	50 Mich. Cen. R.	90¾
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	121	150 do.	90½
25,000 Amer. Gold	155¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R....s3	59
[illegible] do.	155¾	300 do.	59
[illegible] do.	155½	100 do....b10	59½
37,000 do.	155¾	100 do.	59¼
[illegible] do....b30	156	100 do.	59¼
5,000 do....b10	156¼	200 M. S. & N. I. G.	105½
25 Cumb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	90¼
11 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	128	100 do....s10	90½
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	165½	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	92¼
100 do.	165	300 do.	92½
50 do....s30	164½	200 do.	92¼
100 do....s30	164½	100 do....b10	92½
100 do.	164½	100 do.	92½
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	119	50 Alton & T. H. R.	33
100 do....s30	117½	50 C., B. & Q. Rd.	106½
100 do.	117½	250 do.	106
700 Harlem R....b10	36¾	150 do.	106
600 do.	36½	150 do....b10	106½
100 do.	35¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¾	300 Erie Railway	74½
10,000 do.	95¾	100 do....s30	74½
20,000 do.	95¾	200 do....b10	74½
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	89	800 do.	74½
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97½	100 do....b15	74½
5,000 do.	97	300 Hudson River R.	95
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	103½	50 do....b30	96
		500 do.	96
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	100 do....s30	95¾
5,000 do.	96¼	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	60¾
10,000 U. S. D. N.	154½	600 do.	60¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	66¼	1000 Harlem R. Pref.	71
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81	117½	300 Reading R.	90½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	103	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	60¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96	300 do....b10	60½
40,000 U. S. D. N's	155	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.s3	91
130,000 Amer. Gold	155¾	200 do.	90¾
50 Canton Co.	25	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	92½
500 Erie Railway	74¾	100 do.	92¾
100 Erie Railway Pref.	98½	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	90
200 Hudson River R.s30	94¾	300 do.	90¼
100 do....s30	94½	100 do....s3	90
100 do....c	94¾	100 do.	90
800 Harlem Railroad	36¾	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	91½
1500 do....bnw	36½	500 do.	91¾
400 Harlem R. Pref.	70½	200 do....b3	91½
50 M. S. & N. I. R.	59	300 do....s3	91¼
50 do.	58¾	300 do.	91½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. Coupons	97	200 Ill. Cen. R....s3	91
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes	103	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	60¾
3,000 Debt Certificates	96½	400 Galena	92½
30,000 do.	96¼	100 Clev. & Tol. Rd.	90½
7,000 U. S. D. Ns.	154½	300 do.	90
10,000 2 Year Trs. Nts.	104½	300 do....b3	90¼
25,000 American Gold	155½	400 Chi. & R. I. Rd..b10	92¼
10,000 do.	155¾	200 do.	92
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....b3	66	100 do....b10	92¼
500 Erie R.	74½	25 do.	92¼
200 do....s3	74½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	64½
350 Harlem R. Pref.	73¾	100 A. & T. H. pref....b3	63
650 M. S. & N. I. R.	59	100 do.	60½
150 do....s10	59		

MONDAY, Feb. 16—A. M.

The Trade and Financial affairs of the past week are chiefly remarkable for the heavy Export movement of Domestic Produce, stimulated by the high rates of Exchange on London, which renders most of the orders for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Oils, &c., from the other side, available. The declared currency value of the shipments of the week is over five million of dollars. At the same time the Import entries are light—less than two millions—and the Specie export about the same as the corresponding week last season. The financial measures before Congress have made such considerable progress through the Senate as to justify the opinion that the Loan and Banking bills will soon become laws, substantially in the form in which they have been sent from that branch of the Legislature to the House of Representatives for concurrence. As the Loan bill originated with the House, the remaining action relates only to the approval of the amendments of the Senate, which are important in two particulars—first, in cutting down the third section to $50,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, additional to the joint resolution of Jan. 17; and, secondly, in scaling the taxation upon the issues of the existing State Banks, so that it will not fall onerously upon them before the 1st April, 1865. This last amendment will go far to neutralize the opposition in the House to the Banking bill, besides affording time to the country to know how far the new scheme will be able to supply a safe, uniform and acceptable Currency, before abruptly curtailing or taxing out of Circulation the old local Bank issues. Our information from Washington leads us to the belief that the House will concur with the Senate and with the understood wishes of the Administration, in averting the further issue of United States Notes of legal tender, beyond the authority of Jan. 17, and $50,000,000 under the new Loan bill, and that the Banking Scheme will also pass the House as an Administration measure. This opinion, we are aware, does not generally prevail in Wall-street at present, and the utmost anxiety is shown by some of the speculators in Gold Coin and fancy Shares to keep up the impression that a further large issue of United States Notes must be reverted to, and that the Banking scheme will be voted down in the House. On the other hand, the Government Funded Stocks and Interest-bearing Treasury paper have improved, the former 3 ₩ cent. and the latter 2 ₩ cent. on the Certificates of 1864, and 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the 7.30 ₩ Cents of the same year. The price of Gold fell off to 152½ ₩ cent. early in the week, but returned to 155½ ₩ cent. at the close, as against 156¾ ₩ cent. on Saturday week. The speculation in the Railway Shares was generally steady, acting in a partial degree independent of the fluctuations in Gold Coin. There was special firmness on Friday and Saturday in several of the old-established Western Stocks, like Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c., while Erie closed 2 ₩ cent. and Pittsburgh 3½ ₩ cent. lower than the week before. Panama Shares were 4 ₩ cent. lower, and Pacific Mail, after touching 167, ex-dividend, closed at 165, the same as the previous Saturday. The market for Money to the Stock Brokers was easy at 6@7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Some of the prominent lenders at call have adopted the precedent and strictly legal course of stamping their Loans on demand, the same as other Inland Bills, according to the sums which they represent. While this imposes as much as $39 for stamps on Loan Notes of $100,000, it avoids the penalty of $250, which might be incurred by taking memorandum Bank Checks from the borrower, stamped with only 2 cents, besides avoiding all legal or technical questions of the validity of their Loans, in case the peremptory sale of the collaterals attached or hypothecated as security should become necessary by the default of the borrower. Exchange on London closed above 172 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	156¾@152½@156@155¾
U. S. Notes for Customs	154½@154½
U. S. 6 ₩ cents. 1881	94@97½
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₩ cts	102@103½
New-York Central	119½@117½
New-York and Erie	76½@74½
Erie Preferred Shares	100@99½
Rock Island	93@92½
Michigan Guaranteed	105½@105½
Michigan Southern	60¼@60
Michigan Central	87@90½
Toledo	90½@90½
Galena	92½@92½
Illinois Central	92@92
Panama	195@193
Pacific Mail	165@167@165 ex.d
Missouri	60¼@60½
Tennessee	63@63¼

Hudson River	94@95¼
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Harlem Common	36¾@36½

The variations in Gold Coin on Saturday were comparatively unimportant. The price finally left off about the same as on Friday. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were all stronger. The 12 months' Certificates in demand at 96¼ ₩ cent., and 7.30s at 103@103¼. The Railway Shares were firm, and several of them higher than the day before, and in demand, such as Hudson, Harlem and Rock Island. Pacific Mail fell off 1@1¼ ₩ cent. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	155¾	152¾	Harlem	34¾	36¼
U.S.C.H. Notes	154½	154½	Harlem Pref.	70	72½
Tennessee	62¾	63	Mich. Central	90¾	90¾
Missouri	60	60½	Mich. Southern	58¾	60
N. Y. Central	119	117¾	Mich. Guarant'd	105½	105¾
Erie	74½	74¾	Illinois Central	90¾	90¾
Erie Preferred	99¾	99½	Pittsburgh	60½	60¾
Hudson	95	94¾	Galena	92½	92¾
Toledo	90¼	90½	Rock Island	91½	92¾
Pacific Mail	165	165	7-30 Tr. Notes	103½	103¼

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	90
Manhattan	153	Hanover	95
America	110½	Metropolitan	107
Tradesmen's	101	Nassau	103
National	97	Corn Exchange	95¾
Commerce	93	Continental	85½
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange	98	Importers' and Traders'	96¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	120	T. H. & Alt. Sta. pref.	92¾
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	103	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '68	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43⅛
Erie fourths, '80	110	Han & St. Jo. 1sts	80
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	108	Lack. & W. Bds.	117
Hud. firsts, '69	119	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	120	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	110½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	124	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80⅛
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $965,141 29, (including $199,000 for Customs;) payments, $856,095 11; balance, $9,834,529 11.

The earnings of the New-York & Erie Railway for the month of Jan. 1863, were....$833,452 91
Earnings month of January 1862, were....609,097 45

Increase....$130,354 46

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $1,904,135, against $2,491,576 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,154,962, against $2,144,476 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,153,000, against $1,147,000 same week last year.

The Commercial Tables for the *calendar* year 1862 being now complete, we return, as usual in January, in our weekly, as well as monthly, comparisons of the Foreign Trade at New-York, to the movement of the current Fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st of July, 1862, and to close on the 30th of June, 1863:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, exclusive of $877,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$88,724,000
Add since 1st of January	19,587,200
Total to date	$108,311,309
Against same date 1862	67,383,278
Increased Import since July 1	$40,927,931

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first half of the Fiscal year to Dec. 31, were....$95,060,000
Add since 1st of January....22,104,530

Total to date	$117,164,530
Against same date 1862	90,358,158
Increased Export since July 1	$27,[illegible]

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, was....$31,461,000
Add since Jan. 1....6,363,000

Total to date	$37,824,000
Against same date, 1862	6,817,000
Increased Specie Export	$31,007,000

The *Asia*, from England Feb. 1, brings lower markets for Cotton, and some descriptions of Breadstuffs. The last sales of Erie in London were at 45½@46; Illinois Central, 40½@40 discount.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th of January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,247,886	Increase	£17,945
Public deposits	5,410,863	Increase	451,065
Other deposits	14,414,763	Decrease	578,452
Governm'nt securities	10,606,049	Decrease	120,500
Other securities	19,535,217	Increase	141,379
Notes unemployed	7,298,305	Decrease	147,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,101,170, being a decrease of £70,840; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,611,823, showing a decrease of £244,026 when compared with the preceding return.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Account.
Maryland 5 ₩ cent.	71 @ 73		
United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874	86 @ 86	87½	
Virginia State 5 ₩ cent.	42 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent.	42 @ 46	46½	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ₩ cent.	68 @ 70		
Do. 1 ₩ ct. Penn., 1877	68 @ 70	68½	
Erie shares	45¾ @ 46¼		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Pref.	64 @ 66		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	81 @ 83		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859	75 @ 80		
Do. 7 ₩ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	72 @ 74		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 4th Mtg.	65 @ 70		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 5th Mtg.	60 @ 65		
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ ct., 1875	73 @ 75		
Do. 6 ₩ cent., 1875	76 @ 78	77 s	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40 @ 39 dis.	40 dis.	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	53¼ @ 54½	53½	
Mich. Cen., 8 ₩ ct. c., '69	74 @ 78		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 82	94 @ 96		
Do. Bonds	— @ —	96 4¾	
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ₩ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	68 @ 72		
Do. $100 shares	26 @ 28		
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund,) 1883	80 @ 72		
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1869	62 @ 84		
Do. 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	75 @ 80		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	75 @ 80		
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ₩ cent., 1865	103 @ 105		
Do. 2d M., 7 ₩ cent., '72	103 @ 105		
Penn. Cen. 6 ₩ cent.	70 @ 75		
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ₩ ct.	87 @ 89	87½	
Do. $50 shares	39½ @ 40½		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	25 @ 28		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes, 14,469 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. and 1,056 bags Corn Meal, 956 bushels Wheat, 4,725 bushels Corn, 1,230 bushels Rye, 53 bushels Barley, 10,282 bushels Oats, 4,139 bushels Malt, 7,771 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,606 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 482 bbls., including 386 bbls. Pots, and 96 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for desirable styles, and prices have been tending upward. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "The market is steadily improving in tone and activity. Jobbers are beginning to reap their harvest. Many Western dealers have completed their purchases, but they have been succeeded by a more numerous class of small dealers, from interior towns and cities, who, however, are cautious and limited buyers. There is at present a fair assortment, but stocks are very light, and although manufacturers are doing their utmost to keep up the supply, and find a ready sale for their work, it is probable that, later in the season, when stocks are broken, some descriptions will be very scarce and high. Prices are very firm, and holders claim an advance on some seasonable goods, including Calf and Kip Boots and general styles."

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $35@$36, closing at $36 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, 120 bags Rio and 300 bags Maracaibo at 30c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 30c. ₩ lb. Market steady.

COTTON—Has been in slack demand at 61½c.@66c. for Middling, ₩ lb., the market closing quite heavily.

FISH—All the leading kinds continue in fair request, at full rates, including dry Cod, at $6 12½@$6 50 ₩ cwt., No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$11; No. 2 at $7 75@$8, and No. 3 at $4 87½@$5 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$3 12½, ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 23c.@25½c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand at, in some instances, rather firmer prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$6 95; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 75, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 75, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@	$6 95
Extra State	7 15	@	7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@	9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 60	@	7 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 80	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	7 75	@	9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 60	@	9 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $7 55@$7 95 for poor to good superfine; $8@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 680 bbls. Extra, at $7 25@$9 15 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $5 50@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 50 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet, to-day, but generally held very firmly. Sales since our last, 50,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 85; Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 72; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 64@$1 69; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 60@$1 62; Milwaukee Club, at $1 51@$1 60; Chicago Spring, at $1 30@$1 55, and White State, at $1 95 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 91,500 bushels, at 92c.@94c. for shipping Mixed Western; 90c.@91c. for Eastern do.; 76c.@86c. for Unsound, and 98c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is more sought after, at $1 08@$1 12, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Sales 5,600 bushels. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 73½c.@75c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 75c.@76c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet, at $1 45@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels.

HAY—North River is in fair request at 85c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been rather heavy and sales fair during the past week; prices, in some instances, close in favor of buyers. The week's receipts were 63,746; sales, 42,750, including, according to Messrs. WEIBEL & WEISSENFELS, 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 20¼@24½ lbs., 30c.@31c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Montevideo, 23¼ lbs., 30c., cash, usual selection; 3,600 Rio Grande, 21¼@22 lbs., 29c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 500 California-Mexican, 22 lbs., on private terms; 4,600 Aspinwall, 18@21 lbs., 27c.@27½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Mazatlan, 22 lbs., 24c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 1,800 Mexican, 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 1,150 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 11,000 Bahia, dry salted, 23 lbs., on private terms; 600 Southwestern, 24 lbs., 22½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 wet salted West Indies, 55 lbs., on private terms; 500 wet salted New-Orleans, 60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 55 lbs., on private terms; 2,600 Washington Slaughter, 50 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 289,600 dry hides, 1,000 wet salted do.

HOPS—New continue in fair demand at 20c.@25c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

IRON—The principal inquiry has been for Pig at $38@$39 for Scotch, and $34 50@$35 50 for No. 1 American, ₩ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "The market for Pig Metal is buoyant and firm, with very little offering, most of the makers being largely sold ahead; some 1,500 tons have been taken, in lots, at $32@$35 for the three Nos., cash and time; 1,000 tons Forge sold at $30, cash. Sales of 4,000@5,000 tons are also reported to go West on terms kept private. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good, and prices of Bars and Rails tending upward."

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, and at full rates. Week's receipts, 43,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Inactive at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been purchased more freely at from $3 16@$3 25 ₩ gallon. Other kinds unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 950 bbls., at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; and $11 50@$13 62½ for old and new Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 6@6½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in brisk request, at 7½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 4,350 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c., and 500 kegs, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at former rates; sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $22@$23 ₩ tierce; India Mess $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 11c.@14½c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ lb.

SALT—Bulk has been in more request, including Turk's Island, at 34c., and Cadiz at 26c. ₩ bushel. Nothing really new in Liverpool.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been quiet but quoted firm, at 16c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—The Boston *Shipping List* says: "In Calcutta Linseed there have been sales of 1,000 bags at (supposed) $3 37½ ₩ bushel, cash. This embraces all in first hands, the first time our market has been completely cleared of Linseed for a number of years. Holders now look for a further considerable advance, and for the import of the *Garnet*, to arrive, $4, we understand, was offered and refused." The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, remarks: "The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and 3,000@4,000 bushels found buyers at $6 50@$7 25 ₩ bushel, including about 1,500 bushels reclaimed seed taken from second hands at $7@$7 25. Timothy is better, and 600 bushels sold at $2 75@$3 87½ ₩ bushel, mostly at the latter rate. Flaxseed is also better, with sales at $2 30@$2 37½ ₩ bushel. Of Red Top we note a sale of 300 sacks at $2 75 ₩ sack."

SKINS—Have been in light supply and fair request, at very firm prices.

SUGARS—Sales 450 hhds., including New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 9c.@12c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Market heavy.

TALLOW—Sales, 85,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is quite unsettled to-day, being quoted at from 53c.@56c.; generally at 54c.@55c. ₩ gallon; sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls. chiefly at 54c.@55c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less sought after, but, in view of the reduced supplies available, the market has been very firm. The sales embraced 125,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at from 70c.@90c.—the latter rate for very choice fleece; 230 bales California at from 35c.@60c.; 400 bales Cape, partly at 42c.; and (reported) several lots of Mediterranean and other foreign at very full rates. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 300,000 lbs. domestic, at 70c.@90c., mostly from 75c. to 80c., and pulled at 75c.@80c. for super, and 80c.@85c. for extra; and 2,150 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape, at full quoted rates. ....In Philadelphia, according to the *Price Current*, sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. medium domestic fleece, at 80c., cash; 50,000 lbs. medium domestic fleece, at 82½c., cash; 15,000 lbs. low fleece, at 85c., cash; 10,000 lbs. tub fleece, at 90c.@95c., cash; 9,000 lbs. common ¼-blood fleece, at 85c., cash; 20,000 Canadian fleece, at 88c., cash; 60,000 lbs. low foreign fleece, at 33c.@36c., cash, ₩ lb. The Cleveland *Wool Grower*, Feb. 10, says: "The stock in this market is reduced very low. The sales of last week have cleared out the market entirely, with the exception of one merchant lot, which, in view of the high prices, has been withdrawn. The sales have ranged for the week past from 65c.@70c., two lots of tub bringing the latter figure. A few weeks since we noticed that coarse clean wools would command higher prices than fine wools. This feature of the market is now changed, finer wools command higher prices, and at the above prices they are much more sought after. Small lots and clips are daily making their appearance in the market, and are largely taken at very full prices. Ohio pulled wool is in very great demand, and commands from 60c.@70c. This is in consequence of many Mills which have heretofore been on cassimeres and other styles now being engaged in manufacturing fine flannels for shirts and domestic use, as well as for the army, and partly too from the fact that few sheep are killed here for mutton, people seldom enjoying so expensive a luxury. This husbanding of the sheep through the country, while it makes a scarcity, for the time being, in pulled wool, will add largely to the incoming fleeces."

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but rates steady. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 8d.@8½d. ₩ bushel, and 1,800 packages Bacon and Lard, at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl., and 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow—30 hhds. Tallow, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—a small lot of Wheat, at 9½d. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—1,500 gallons Oil, at 8c. ₩ gallon. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 365 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 9d.; a bark, 368 tons, to Malaga and back, $4,500; a Br. brig, 190 tons, to St. Domingo City and back, $1,800—$600 payable in gold; a brig, 183 tons, to the Windward, Hhd. Staves, $16; a Br. brig, 2,200 bbls., same voyage, $2,000; a brig, 237 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 45c., Molasses $3 87½ under and $3 on deck; a Br. schooner, 123 tons, same voyage, $1,500—with privilege of Newfoundland at $2,000; a brig, 300 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., hhds. Staves, $19; a schooner, 250 tons, from Port Medway, N. S., to Demerara, 180,000 feet Boards, $13 in gold; a British schooner, 80 tons, from St. Jago de Cuba to New-York, 45c. and $3; a brig, 196 tons, to Aspinwall, $19 50; a Brit. brig, 139 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,600; a bark, 350 tons, from Wiscasset to Cardenas, Box Shooks, $30; a Brit. brig, 370 tons, and a Brit. bark, 429 tons, to Havana, each $3,000; a Brit. brig, 300 tons, to same port, $1,850; one, 216 tons, to Cardenas, $1,500, and back from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 45c.; a British schooner to St. John, N. B., 30c.; a British bark, 536 tons, to Havre, Petroleum; a ship, 947 tons, to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres; one, 939 tons, from Boston to Melbourne; a British ship, 1,100 tons, to Callao, a British bark to Liverpool, a British brig, 123 tons, to Jamaica, and ship *Princess*, 1,400 tons, to San Francisco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sundays all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family, has six years of the very best of City reference; understands all kinds of family cooking, has lived with the best of families at home; no objections to go a short distance in the country, Newport preferred for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 96 24th st., in the grocery store, between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a very neat and competent girl to cook, wash and iron in a small, genteel family; is a thoroughly experienced kitchen servant; always esteemed in her former places for her trustworthiness, competency and disposition; would like to live anywhere on the avenues, in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook and will assist with the washing; understands cooking in all branches, such as soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastries and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and feels able to suit any private family. Inquire at No. 16 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY two competent, tidy girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family—one as regular cook; the other as waitress and parlor maid, or as regular waitress in a private family; both are fully competent; wages $9 and $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and jellies, and is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, steady woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at the hoop-skirt store No. 44 Prince-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 238 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply at No. 195 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook and excellent laundress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 127 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN ENGLISH girl, highly respectable, and who has had extensive experience in all kinds of English cooking, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as cook, without washing; is a neat and valuable servant; reference to a Brooklyn lady. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION by an Englishwoman; is a thorough cook; particularly understands the French style; can furnish the highest testimonials from her last employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, confectionery, both ornamental and plain, jellies, sauces, &c.; is also familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties, having lived in this capacity for a number of years in the first families in this and other cities; is one who can be relied upon, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen this week at No. 161 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid only, by a respectable Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGlish woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good needlewoman. Call or address E. DOWNING, No. 18 West 13th-st., rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IS desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, as also the care of an infant; can produce the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st. C. C. BEDELL.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as nurse and fine sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is of very willing and obliging disposition, and for the sake of a good home will hire at moderate wages; excellent references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman, with City references, wishes a place as nurse; would take care of an infant from its birth, or of two growing children; is a good plain sewer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 331 5th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL FROM the French part of Switzerland, who has been 2 years in a place as nurse, wishes a situation; would also accept an engagement for California. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GERMAN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A genteel-looking girl, who is a good nurse and plain sewer, wishes a situation in that capacity; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or would do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 31st-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands everything connected with her line of work; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUation wanted, by a young woman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st. C. C. BEDELL.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotchwoman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good city reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—WASHING BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 217 West 20th-st., in the store, all this week.

WASHING WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A small family's washing or gentlemen's done with care; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 240 7th-av.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-st., 20 years established, on hand as usual a number of first-class servants, male and female, of all nations, for City and country; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurse and seamstresses, lady's maids and laundresses, tidy girls for housework and care of children, and men servants of all kinds.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

A FEW MORE GERMAN GIRLS WANT situations; also, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., for general housework, nurses, chambermaids, &c., &c. City and country, at Mrs. LOWE'S fine Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st.

ALL PARTIES WHO WISH TO EMPLOY industrious servants, who can be trusted, for all branches of employment—for City or country—and all good girls wanting situations, where they will get in good families, should apply at the New-York Employment House, No. 442 Broadway, near Broome-st. Highest references given.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to "Bookham & Bedell," or "Mr. Bookham," &c. I take the liberty to inform my patrons, who wish first-class, reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, fully competent to prepare the wardrobes of families about to travel or going abroad, or wedding appointments, desires the employment; she is remarkably quick with her needle, and is very useful in what she does; or would like a permanent situation. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 148 9th-st., opposite Astor-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SEAMSTRESS. One who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, working upon dresses, and attend upon a lady. Apply at No. 31 West 12th-st. from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as housekeeper to a widower, or companion to an invalid lady, by a highly respectable and intelligent person; is particularly fond of children, and understands the duties of housekeeping thoroughly. Call or address W. E. CONNOR, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable German woman, who has been four years in one place, wishes a situation to do housework or chamberwork in a small family; understands washing and ironing. Apply at No. 491 6th-av., basement, between 29th and 30th sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, with one child, English, who will be shortly disengaged, desires a situation where a thorough, practical man is required, understands his business in all its branches, including the forcing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has also had great experience in laying out new gardens and grounds. Address H. W. J., Post-office, Tremont, Westchester County, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married man, without family, a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperys, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the laying out of grounds; can take charge of a gentleman's place; his wife is an excellent hand over milk and butter; a lodge preferred; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, Box No. 132 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's villa, with graperies, greenhouses, lawn, trees and shrubberies; now placed laid out in order; first-rate vegetable grower; has good reference. Address or call on F. C., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 878 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who understands his business in all its various branches, hot and cold viveries, greenhouses, strawberries and the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and is fully competent to fill the above situation, which his recommendation will certify. Address A. B. C., No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARdener wishes to obtain a situation with a private family by March 1. Address PH. K., Gardener, Post-Office, New-Brighton, S. I.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, best of references will be given. Inquire at No. 165½ Lewis-st., rear house, second floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived four years with his last employer and has the best of City reference; he is a good driver in the City. Can be seen for one week if not engaged. Apply in person or by letter to J. D., No. 112 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; is a young married man; has two years' reference from his last place; no objection to the City or country; is a Protestant, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. Call or address W. R., No. 440 4th-av., over the grocery-store, or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-av., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable single man, as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Address J. K., No. 38 [illegible]-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man, a Protestant; is a competent person, and thoroughly understands the duties of his station. Refers to the last family with whom he has lived four years. Can be seen at Bookham's, 311 4th-av., next to 24th st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS man, with practical experience in hot house, grapes and flowers, and vegetables, shrubbery, &c.—one qualified to oversee a country residence, would find a good and permanent place; if married, wife could be employed in the family if desired. Say where employed, and references. Address C. H., Box No. 1,327 Post-office, or Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND WAITerman, for a small private family, to go a short distance in the country; also, 10 cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and seamstresses and girls for housework; none but Protestants, with City reference, need apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A MAN WAITER.—WANTED, A THOROUGH man waiter. Apply by note, stating wages, recommendations, &c. Address L. O., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as competent waitress, and to assist in chamberwork. Reference required. Apply at No. 48 East 37th-st., before 12 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

CASH BOY WANTED—ABOUT TWELVE OR thirteen years of age. Apply at the Dry-goods Store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT laundress; reference required. Apply on Monday and Tuesday before 12 o'clock, at No. 45 East 37th-st.

A COLORED COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COLored cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give City recommendations. Apply at No. 152 East 10th-st.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

The highest market price paid by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

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Paid on all the Prize Lists at SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension Office, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., near the Park Barracks.

PRIZE MONEY.—PERSONS INTERESTED IN prize cases can obtain information of interest and value, by calling on the undersigned, L. S. THOMAS, Counselor, &c., No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.

PROF. ADAMS' SPIRIT TELEGRAPH gives daily the most wonderful disclosures from spirits. It is based on scientific laws. Prof. A. reads character and diagnoses disease with astonishing accuracy. Circles EVERY EVENING at precisely 7 o'clock. Great physical demonstrations. The loudest raps ever heard. No. 1 Waverley-place, corner of Broadway.

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"TAX ON SILVER PLATE."—FAMILIES can have their silver plate weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight which will be accepted by the Assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and silversmith, No. 365 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE AND BOILER—Woodruff & Beach, makers; 25-horse power; in use only two years; in good condition; a prime article. Apply to C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 40 Greene-st., or to Marcus Spring, No. 27 Park-place.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—PERfect fac-simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent free by mail on receipt of $5 by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

READ THIS.—MME. ROSS HAS REMOVED her office to No. 47 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where she can be seen daily on all affairs of life. She shows a correct likeness of your future husband or absent friend in reality; lucky numbers free.

VALENTINE'S WEEK.—ALL WHO HAVE not sent their Valentines should call at once at STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st. Open in the evening.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 180 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN F. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH a person who would loan her $200 for a short time. The best of reference and good security given. Address Mrs. S. V. M., Station D.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELERS' SAFE, Herring's make. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., second floor.

SAFE WANTED—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,384 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Merchant of Venice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lear, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—The Phantom—Dumb Bell—Afternoon and Evening.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway—Joseph in Egypt.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 596 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

☞ The Times in Philadelphia.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. Zieber, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from the Army of the Potomac to yesterday, but no military movements are mentioned. Gen. Hooker has issued an order permitting Commissioners of Subsistence to sell army rations to citizens within the lines, under certain circumstances. Capt. Benjamin C. Berry and Allen M. Seymour, of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed from the service for absenting themselves without leave. The Phillips House, opposite Fredericksburgh, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

We have advices from Key West to the 9th inst. Another of the Banks transports, the ship *Planter*, having on board troops, mechanics, and horses, was wrecked on the 14th ult., on Stranger Key, near the Abaco Light. The troops and mechanics were saved, and arrived at Key West on the 5th inst., but all the horses, 275 in number, were lost. We also hear of the loss of the steamer *Swan*, a condemned prize, while on a voyage to New-Orleans. She broke up in a storm, and several persons on board were lost. The gunboat *Sonoma* is reported to have captured a valuable prize near the Bahamas, and sent it to this port. The *Sonoma* chased the privateer *Florida* for thirty-six hours, but could not overtake her. Col. Montgomery, of Kansas, had arrived at Key West, and was engaged in recruiting negro soldiers, with very good success.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 6th of February by the arrival at this port on Saturday of the steamship *Empire City*. The news is important as showing that the work of preparation is now complete, and that we may expect soon to hear a good account of Gen. Banks' army. The troops, after a month's drilling, were in a condition to take the field, and it was believed that the first movement would be to clear out the Lafourche district entirely of the rebels, who are known to have returned since the withdrawal of Gen. Weitzel's forces from the Bayou Teche to Thibodeauville. A fishing smack had been seized on Lake Pontchartrain, having on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and a number of letters from persons in New-Orleans to persons prominent in the rebel Government. Gen. Banks was taking measures to have the writers arrested. The three clergymen—Drs. Leacock, Fulton and Goodrich—sent North by Gen. Butler, had returned to New-Orleans, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance, had not been allowed to land. It was reported from above that the water in the cut-off of Vicksburgh had been increased in depth, so as to allow the passage of a small steamer; but this report probably grows out of the fact of the ram *Queen of the West* being below the batteries.

A schooner which arrived at this port, yesterday, reports having been chased by the rebel privateer *Retribution*, on the 29th ult., while on the voyage from Jacmel. She was too fast a sailer for the *Retribution*, however. The *Alabama* is reported to have been thirty miles northeast of St. Johns, N. F., on the 28th ult.

Our Washington correspondent denies, on the authority of a messenger from Port Royal, who has just arrived with dispatches from Gen. Foster, that there is any disagreement between that General and Gen. Hunter.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding will not be made public until it has been submitted to the President as Commander-in-Chief.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Military Committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts, without any recommendation. A bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to enlarge the canal, and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, was reported back from the Military Committee. The bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government was considered, and after some amendment was passed. The bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal was taken up, but it was postponed after a brief debate, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the House, the case of Jennings Pigott, claiming a seat as Representative from North Carolina, was reported adversely upon by the Committee on Elections. A bill to establish a Navy-yard at St. Louis was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee on Elections, against J. B. McLoud, as member from the Second Congressional District of Virginia; also, the report adverse to W. W. Wing, the contestant, were adopted. The report adverse to John B. Rodgers, claiming a seat from Tennessee, was also adopted. The case of Legrand Byington, contesting the seat of Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, was decided adversely to the former. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, asked but did not obtain leave to request from the Select Committee a bill providing for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New-York. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended, but not definitely acted upon. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a bill to limit the number of Notaries Public in all the counties of the State, was reported favorably; also a bill relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries. The General Bounty Tax bill was reported complete, ordered to a third reading, and subsequently passed. The Select Committee of last Session, on the manufacture of salt, was called upon to report immediately.

In the Assembly, the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and to create a new ward, was reported favorably; also the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy for the State. Notice was given of a bill to authorize a horse railroad in the Chenango Valley; also of a bill to improve the navigation of the East River, and another to restore the General Banking and Lien laws. Among the bills introduced was one to appropriate an annual sum for five years out of the literature fund, to establish at Oswego a school for training primary teachers; one to legalize taxation in any town in the State, in the past or future, for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one to divide the Ninth Ward and create a new ward in Brooklyn; one to provide for the protection of cities in matters relating to city railroads, (sent to the Railroad Committee;) and one to provide for the construction of a railroad in Cortlandt and other streets. A preamble and concurrent resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the Negro Soldier bill, were laid over. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

We have advices from Europe to the 1st inst., one week later, by the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool. The news is important. The new scheme of the French Emperor, for bringing the North and the South together in conference on neutral ground, had been promulgated, and the general impression was that it would prove unacceptable both to the North and South. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* conjectures that the proposal is meant as merely preliminary to a more important step on the part of the Emperor. A great emancipation meeting had been held at Exeter Hall, London, which overflowed into another hall, and finally into an open air meeting. Resolutions were adopted approving President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and in their general spirit entirely in favor of the North. There was a small and ineffectual element of opposition, at the head of which was an individual believed by our correspondent to be the Rebel Commissioner Mason, though a different name appeared in the papers next morning. The accounts regarding the insurrection in Poland are contradictory. The telegrams received in Liverpool on the day the *Asia* sailed state that the insurgents had been overcome at all points, and that order had been reëstablished, but the very latest news received at Queenstown conveys an opposite impression. The better classes of the Poles were said to be joining the insurgents. The Liverpool Cotton market had been very dull under the influence of the advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, but had rallied slightly at last accounts. Breadstuffs and Provisions were inactive. Consols were quoted at 92¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning, an explosion occurred on board the new Government iron-clad steamer *Keokuk*, lying at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, whereby four of the men employed on board of her were instantly killed, and another was so seriously scalded that it is believed he cannot recover. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, upon the bodies of the four unfortunate men. The verdict of the jury decides that the occurrence was purely accidental.

We have advices from Mexico to the 29th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Puebla for their reception—new works of defence having been thrown up at all points.

The trial of Dennis F. Sullivan, for the murder of Thos. Byrnes, which commenced on Monday last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, terminated on Saturday in a verdict of "not guilty."

Stocks were generally steady on Saturday and Money easy. Gold Coin closed the same as on Friday night, 155½; Exchange 172 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, generally, on Saturday; prices favored sellers. The principal sales of Provisions were those of Bacon, Lard, Butter, and Cheese, which were buoyant; Pork and Beef were firm, though not very active. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco were in good request, as were likewise Leather and Tobacco. Hides, Metals, and Wool were less freely dealt in. Whisky was quite brisk, but at reduced rates. Groceries were sparingly inquired for. Cotton was very quiet, and declining. Freights were less active. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

A New Application of the Principle of Retaliation.—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, wrote, on the 2d day of January last, a long letter to President Lincoln, which, as it was not answered at the close of last month, he *has transmitted to the Legislature of Virginia*, and it is now published in the Richmond newspapers. The object of it is to inform President Lincoln that Gov. Letcher has inaugurated the principle and practice of *retaliation*.

He begins his letter by furnishing Mr. Lincoln a sketch of the history of secession in Virginia, and of the breaking out of the war, after which he comes to the case of Col. Richard Thomas Zarvona, commonly known here as the "French Lady." He tells of the exploits of this piratical individual, and states that as he held a "military commission from the *State of Virginia*," and acted "in the execution of *her* military and naval orders," he could not be regarded other than as a regular prisoner of war. But Zarvona has been imprisoned for eighteen months, and is still imprisoned. Letcher therefore announces that he has taken two Union officers—one Captain and one Lieutenant—and five private soldiers, who will be kept in solitary confinement in the Penitentiary until Zarvona is returned to Richmond.

In addition to this, and in retaliation for the imprisonment of two West Virginia guerrillas, Letcher has sent a Union Captain and Lieutenant to the Penitentiary, there to be kept at hard labor until the guerrillas are let loose. And he further says that he will hold as hostages two hundred other Union prisoners who have been captured by the State forces under Floyd. He closes by proclaiming that he will "unflinchingly retaliate" for any improper treatment of soldiers or citizens of the State of Virginia.

Gov. Letcher's plea for this extraordinary action is, that "independent of the force which Virginia has contributed to the Confederate army, she has a force of her own," and these men in our hands belong to it.

This is a remarkable development of the principle of retaliation lately announced by Jeff. Davis. It is difficult to say what is the best thing for our Government to do about it. Under no law of war can the gangs of robbers, bushwhackers, land-pirates, and guerrillas of Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia be recognized as belligerents. The Confederates have no army in those States, and are prosecuting no military operations there; and to give impunity to such marauders by conferring on them the benefits of exchange, and releasing them from proper legal punishment, would almost disorganize society in these States. On the other hand, our Government cannot permit that our officers and soldiers be confined in a penitentiary, or subjected to the caprices of Governor Letcher, and rebel Governors generally. We trust that though the President did not see fit to answer the insolent letter of Gov. Letcher, the military authorities will speedily come to some understanding with the rebel authorities about the matter.

Confidence in the Future.

All accounts represent the feeling at Washington, both upon the part of the Government and among all the supporters of the war, to be buoyant and confident. It is regarded as almost certain that we are about to enter upon a path of splendid successes, which will settle the speedy fate of the rebellion. The prevalence of such feeling at the national Capital is an excellent sign. Certainly nowhere else is there so good a knowledge of our own resources and preparations, and of the present condition and means of the rebels. If we are to look for a correct forecast anywhere, it should certainly be at the national headquarters. A great deal of the depression which has existed in this City and elsewhere through the North, has rested upon no definite data whatever. Its foundation has been mere discontent with some particular policy of the Government, or with the treatment of some particular General, rather than any substantial facts bearing upon the vital elements of the war.

But it may be freely allowed that the progress of the war in our favor has not realized the just expectations generally cherished six or eight months ago. Yet, this is no good reason for the present despondency; nor would it be were our checks far more serious than they actually have been. We never had a right to presume that we should be excepted from the varying fortunes which are incident to all wars. All history, from that of the Jewish people down, demonstrates that war, by its alternating disasters and successes, is Heaven's chosen discipline to fit nations for the noblest tasks of peace; but it is marvelous how constant has been the experience of the Anglo-Saxon race that the side which is worst baffled in the beginning, is the side which triumphs most gloriously in the end. In not a single instance during the last hundred years has this rule varied.

In the early part of the "Old French War" British arms sustained disaster after disaster, commencing with Braddock's defeat, and running on through three campaigns, until the French acquired possession of every foot of the disputed ground. But at Louisburgh the tide turned, and Frontenac, and Ticonderoga, and Niagara, and Quebec, soon drove the French from every standing place on the Continent. A precisely similar experience attended the British operations in the other quarters of the globe. Failure followed failure, but in due time gave place to a course of uninterrupted success, by land and by sea, such as has seldom fallen to the lot of any nation.

Next came our Revolutionary war. The side beaten first was the side to win last. The first twenty months of the war, up to the battle of Trenton, was almost a continuous record of American discomfitures and retreats; and in fact there was little to lighten the dark page until the battle of Saratoga and surrender of Burgoyne, the year afterward. The letters of all the military chiefs and statesmen of the Revolution, from Washington down, all through the first half of the military period, with all their lofty constancy, still almost uniformly evince the painful consciousness of miscarriage and misfortune. *The world knows the grand success that at* last crowned their efforts.

So, too, in our last struggle with England. One of the first events of that war was the shameful surrender of Hull, at Detroit, by which the entire peninsula of Michigan passed into the hands of the enemy. He had been sent to invade and seize Upper Canada, but never was there a more ignominious failure. The first year's land campaigns throughout form the most discreditable chapter in our national annals. Yet the war ended in the most memorable of all American victories, at New-Orleans, and has passed into history as a war completely successful for America.

The English war with Napoleon is a signal illustration of the Anglo-Saxon rule, that bad beginnings turn out good endings. From 1793 to 1810, the history of the English campaigns was one series of imbecilities and disasters. It was not until the *sixteenth* year of the war that victory on the land left the French for the English side. Beginning with the siege of Dunkirk, under the Duke of York, which resulted in his complete overthrow, misfortune and disgrace followed the British arms till the climax was finally reached in 1809, in the most disastrous of all expeditions—that to Walcharen against Antwerp, and that of Sir John Moore, in the Spanish Peninsula. Talavera, which, if Napier is right, was fought and won by Englishmen who for twenty-four hours had tasted nothing but a few grains of corn in the ear, was the first earnest of that series of triumphs which culminated at Waterloo.

The bad beginnings of England's war with Russia are too fresh in our recollection to need particular mention. The blood still runs cold at the contemplation of the horrors of that terrible first year. No nation ever sustained a ruder shock in its military system than England during that period. There was good fighting by her soldiers, but good fighting did not arrest the most dreadful calamity. Yet the next year brought the conquest of the enemy's stronghold, and triumphantly consummated every object for which England undertook the war.

However it be accounted for, the fact would appear to be quite undeniable that, with the Anglo-Saxon family, at least, opposite fates preside at the outset and upshot of their military undertakings. *Via crucis, via lucis* seems emphatically their destiny. Our own rebellion is the last, but not the least, example of it. Well will it be if our past trials and disappointments bear such golden fruits as did those of our Revolutionary fathers, in elevating and strengthening our souls, and preparing us to be worthy of the success with which Providence will ultimately crown our efforts. But we can deserve nothing of the kind nor reasonably hope it, if we bend, as too many have done, to present discouragements. The universal duty is *steadfast* trust.

Use of Negroes as Soldiers.

One branch of Congress has rejected a bill authorizing the enlistment of negro soldiers. Mr. Sumner declares his intention to persist in forcing the passage of such a law, by offering it as an amendment to some other bill. Meantime the President, by laws already enacted, has full authority over the subject; and we can see no good object to be attained by forcing it into the discussions of Congress and adding it to the causes of dissension already existing in the country at large. One would suppose that, in such a time as this, when the salvation of the country may depend on the harmonious and energetic cooperation of all parties and all classes of our people, even the most ultra and confirmed hobby-riders of the day could be induced to forego their experiments on the passions and patience of the people, especially when no good can possibly result from their prosecution of them.

A law of last Congress authorized the President to use the negroes as laborers or *otherwise*, as they can be made most useful in the work of quelling the rebellion. Under this authority, it is understood that he has decided to use them, in certain cases, as soldiers. Some of them are already employed in garrisoning Southern forts, and others are to be used in guarding points on the Mississippi River, which whites cannot safely occupy on account of the climate. Gov. Sprague has authority to raise negro regiments in Rhode Island, and has proclaimed his intention to lead them, when raised, in person; and Gov. Andrew has received similar authority for the State of Massachusetts. We see, therefore, not the slightest necessity for any further legislation on this subject, and hope Mr. Sumner will consent that Congress may give its attention, during the short remainder of its session, to topics of pressing practical importance.

Whether negroes shall or shall not be employed as soldiers, seems to us purely a question of expediency, and to be solved satisfactorily only by experiment. As to our *right* so to employ them, it seems absurd to question it for a moment. The most bigoted and inveterate stickler for the absolute divinity of Slavery in the Southern States, would scarcely insist that, as a matter of right, either constitutional or moral, we could not employ negroes as soldiers in the army. Whether they are, or are not, by nature, by law, or by usage, the equals of the white man, makes not the slightest difference in this respect. Even those at the North who are so terribly shocked at the prospect of their being thus employed, confine their objections to grounds of expediency. They urge:

1. That the negroes will not fight. This, if true, is conclusive against their being used as soldiers. But we see no way of testing the question except by trying the experiment. It will take but a very short time and but very few battles to determine whether they have courage, steadiness, subjection to military discipline, and the other qualities essential to good soldiership or not. If they have, this objection will fall; if not, then beyond all question they will cease to be employed.

2. It is said that whites will not fight with *them,—that the prejudice against them is so* strong that our own citizens will not enlist, or will quit the service, if compelled to fight by their side,—and that we shall thus lose two white soldiers for every black one that we gain. If this is true, they ought not to be employed. The object of using them is to strengthen our military force; and if the project does not accomplish this, it is a failure. The question, moreover, is one of fact, not of theory. It matters nothing to say that it *ought* not to have this effect—that the prejudice is absurd and should not be consulted. The point is, not what men *ought* to do, but what they *will* do. We have to deal with human nature, with prejudice, with passion, with habits of thought and of feeling, as well as with reason and sober judgment and the moral sense. Possibly the Government may have made a mistake in its estimate of the effect of this measure on the public mind. The use of negroes as soldiers may have a worse effect on the army and on the people than they have supposed. But this is a matter of opinion, on which men have differed. Very prominent and influential persons, Governors of States, Senators, popular Editors and others have predicted the best results from such a measure, while others have anticipated the worst. The President has resolved to try the experiment. If it works well, the country will be the gainer. If not, we have no doubt it will be abandoned. If the effect of using negroes as soldiers, upon the army and the country, proves to be depressing and demoralizing, so as to weaken rather than strengthen our military operations, they will cease to be employed. The President is a practical man, not at all disposed to sacrifice practical results to abstract theories.

3. It is said we shall get no negroes—or not enough to prove of any service. In the Free States very few will volunteer; and in the Slave States we can get but few, because the rebels will push them Southward as fast as we advance upon them. This may prove to be so. We confess we share, with many others, the opinion that it will. But we may as well wait patiently the short time required to settle the point. When we hear more definitely from Gov. Sprague's black battalions and Gov. Andrew's negro brigades, we shall know more accurately what to think of the measure as one for the Free States; and when we hear further of the success of Gen. Banks and Gen. Saxton in enlisting them at the South, we can form a better judgment of the movement there. If we get very few or even none, the worst that can be said will be that the project is a failure; and the demonstration that it is so will have dissipated another of the many delusions which dreamy people have cherished about this war.

4. The use of negroes will exasperate the South: and some of our Peace Democrats make that an objection to the measure. We presume it will; but so will any other scheme we may adopt which is warlike and effective in its character and results. If that consideration is to govern us, we must follow Mr. Vallandigham's advice and stop the war entirely, or as Mr. MacMasters puts it in his Newark speech, go "for an immediate and *unconditional* peace." We are not quite ready for *that* yet.

The very best thing that can be done under existing circumstances, in our judgment, is to possess our souls in patience while *the experiment is tried*. The problem will speedily solve itself—much more speedily than heated discussion or harsh criminations can solve it. If it proves a success, we should all be glad to adopt the policy. If it proves a failure, none will be more interested in dropping it than the Government.

The Currency Bill.

In speaking of the passage of the Currency Bill, on Thursday, in the Senate, and of the fact that several Administration Senators voted against it, the Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"This favorite measure of the Administration, and of the Cabinet, would not have elicited the opposition of these Senators, (extreme upon all questions of party,) if it had not been liable to most serious objections on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality.

In addition to these, it is asserted that Messrs. Anthony, Howe, Howard, and Lane, of Indiana, were, up to the last moment, opposed to Mr. Chase's scheme. Their objections were removed in caucus, where this vital measure was considered, rather than in the Senate.

The bill may be defeated in the House; but if so, some other nearly as objectionable, and perhaps more so, will be substituted."

We believe it to be true that the Administration Senators who voted against the bill, did so because they had "objections" to its passage, and also that some who voted for it, shared to some extent in those objections. But it is also true that those first named would have imitated the example of the others, and waived their objections to the bill, if their votes had been necessary to secure its passage.

No candid man conceals from himself the fact that there are objections of expediency—and many very sound thinkers would add, of constitutionality—to this measure. The decisions of the Courts, however, and the preponderating judgment of the country, are in favor of its constitutionality. It will undoubtedly interfere somewhat with the business of the existing State banks, and render necessary a rearrangement of their affairs. To this, very naturally, they have strong objections, which are shared to a greater or less extent by Members of Congress—some of whom are directly interested in them, and all of whom undoubtedly prefer their friendship to their hostility.

But the *public necessity*, in this as in all other matters, must override considerations of private and of local interest; and it is greatly to their credit that so many Senators have laid aside their personal objections to this bill, and under the strong conviction of its importance to the welfare of the country, have given it their support. Some bill of this kind is conceded universally to be absolutely necessary. The Government must have money to carry on the war. It cannot get gold and silver enough, for there is not enough in the country. It cannot, with any *safety to itself, or any proper regard to the* interests of the country, use the paper money of State banks based on securities which are entirely beyond its control and which differ in value and validity according to the legislation of the several States. Nor can it continue to rely indefinitely upon its own issues of legal tender notes, without an undue inflation of the currency of the country, and a corresponding depreciation of its own credit. It is not easy to see what other scheme could be devised, obnoxious to fewer objections, and having greater advantages to recommend it, than the one which has been sanctioned by the Senate. It simply proposes to authorize *banking on the full security of Government bonds*,—just as the State of New-York authorizes banking on its own bonds—complete provision being made in the one case as in the other, for restricting the issues of money rigidly to the amount of securities deposited.

Even the *Atlas and Argus* will concede that this is decidedly preferable to the old National Bank, and that, while securing all the advantages, it avoids the leading defects of that institution. It will give the country a currency of uniform value everywhere, and one which will be just as good and reliable as the credit and stability of the Government itself. What financial scheme would the *Atlas and Argus* prefer to this?

To Be Employed.—We are glad to see that Gen. Fremont and Gen. McClellan have both applied to the Government to be set to work. We trust their application will be promptly granted. Both are men of too much ability and too strongly supported by public favor to be in idleness. Let the Government assign them to duties which they are best fitted to perform, and in localities where they can perform them to the best advantage. Both, we cannot doubt, will promptly accept whatever positions may be assigned them. Gen. Fremont has undoubtedly seen the folly of his conduct in throwing up his command because another General was placed over him, and Gen. McClellan has always declared himself ready for service in any field where he could make himself useful. He must have completed, by this time, his official reports of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac, and can postpone, with advantage to himself and the country, any further tours of pleasure or ambition through the Northern States. Before the Government creates a host of fresh Major-Generals, let it bring into active service those who are already receiving their salaries and doing nothing.

The Proposed Mediation.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

"A distinguished Massachusetts statesman, not now in public life, in a private letter written weeks ago, expressed regret that England and Russia had not accepted the proposition of Napoleon to mediate in our affairs, in order that *an opportunity might be afforded to state the case of the country authoritatively to the civilized world.*"

What sort of an "opportunity" would thus be afforded, in any respect better than that we have already? Were those three Powers to sit as *jurors* and we to argue the question before them? If so, we do not see how it could be argued in any other way than it is at present—by diplomatic papers, by messages of the President, by Congressional debates, and by actions in the field of battle, to the decision of which it has been referred. The "case of the country" has been stated over and over again "to the civilized world" quite as "authoritatively" as it could be by a formal conference, such as was invited by Napoleon III. His first proposition, in which Russia and England refused to join, undoubtedly contemplated arbitration, as well as mediation. And the fatal objection to it, as to every proposal similar in its character and tendencies, was that it submitted to foreign Powers the decision of the question *whether this nation should live or die*. That is an issue which we must decide for ourselves. If we were base enough to think for an instant of submitting it to any other tribunal, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the trust confided to us by our fathers. The nation *ought* to perish, if it would thus consent to exist only at the will of any foreign Power on earth.

The last proposition, that we shou'd appoint Commissioners to meet others from the rebel States, to confer on the causes of the war and the means of ending it, is obnoxious to the same objection, though it is removed one degree further off. *It looks toward the same result*, and therefore was utterly inadmissible. But another objection lies in the fact that it was suggested by a foreign Power. When the rebel States wish to confer with us, or we with them, and either solicits the mediation of Louis Napoleon to bring about such a conference, it will be time enough for him to undertake the task. He can then do it without any suspicion of improper interference in our affairs. But he cannot *originate* such a conference, and of his own motion press it upon our acceptance, without exposing himself to such a charge. The suggestion carries with it the implication that he seeks ends of his own by doing it, and that concession to him on this point will open the way for additional "suggestions" of a different character, and to be pressed by different arguments.

The President and Mr. Seward have met this proposition in exactly the right spirit and with precisely the right response. We will settle this matter ourselves. When we ascertain that we cannot do it, we may possibly ask the aid of foreign Powers. Until then, while we have no right, perhaps, to resent their impatience as unnatural or offensive to us, we certainly must reject any attempt at interference just as peremptorily as the occasion may require.

Military Operations.—A letter, which we published yesterday on military prospects in the far West, suggested that a certain dashing frontier officer, now doing nothing, "have an independent command, and be turned loose. If so, you will hear from him." Likely enough we would. And if we were conducting war after the rebel fashion, it would be a good thing to "let loose" in the South a number of independent chieftains that might be named. Assuredly, they could do plenty of damage to rebel property, rebel towns, and the residents of rebeldom generally. But what would such independent work effect in crushing the military power of Jeff. Davis? It would effect very little, and would be very far, in the long run, from paying what it would cost.

We carry on this war, not to kill or ravage, but to effect an end. Where these things will help that end, they are legitimate. Where they are carried on for their own sake, they are criminal. It was a good thing to "let loose" Col. Carter in East Tennessee a few weeks ago, and there has been no better thing done during the war than to let loose down the Mississippi that irrepressible ram, the *Queen of the West*. But we should oppose letting loose gangs of marauders on the coast of North Carolina just as we oppose Jeff. Davis' atrocious action in letting loose Floyd's murderers in West Virginia. A military force should have distinct military work, and should be competent to achieve success in it. Irregular operations would demoralize both the army and the country. There has been no higher principle enunciated during the war than that uttered by Gen. Scott at its commencement, that if the Government could achieve success by slaying 999 of its foes, it was criminal in it to slay a thousand.

A Photograph of Mr. Bonner's Horses.—We have to thank Mr. Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, for a very fine photograph, from an oil painting, of his famous horses, *Lady Palmer* and the *Flatbush Mare*, that trotted last Summer two miles in double harness in five minutes, one second and a quarter,—the fastest time ever made by any team. The horses are represented as moving at speed, and *Lady Palmer*—a beautiful, thoroughbred animal—being placed on the off-side, gives the picture a very attractive appearance. To use a horseman's phrase, she looks as if she could trot all day. Mr. Bonner, it is well known, keeps these splendid horses for his own use, and never, under any circumstances, allows them to be used for racing purposes. He has succeeded in establishing the fact that a private gentleman can own the best horses, without being induced to bet on them. This undertaking was a new thing; but the accomplishment of new things is characteristic of the editor of the *Ledger*, as the whole history of that paper demonstrates.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Reference of the Railroad Bills—The Proposed Railroads in Cortlandt and Other Streets—New Wards in Brooklyn—The General Bounty Law, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

The contest on the reference of certain railroad bills—whether to the Committee on Cities or Railroads—at first more or less trivial, and followed up more as a joke than in seriousness—though fun for certain members, may be death to the bills. Their opponents could wish for nothing better than such a contest, and their friends may well be alarmed at their being made the football of gentlemen who have enemies to punish and animosities to gratify.

Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward in the City of Brooklyn, and create the Twentieth.

The Cortlandt-street Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. DEAN, names Robert Tyler, John H. Hall, Isaac Seymour, Level G. Mickles, Calvin C. Woolworth, John S. Graham, Horatio Underwood, Lawrence Myers, Peter Rennie, Charles W. Hawkins and Benjamin D. Limes as corporators. The route to be as follows: Commencing at Fulton Ferry, through Fulton-street to West-street, through West to Cortlandt-street, through Cortlandt-street to Maiden-lane, through Maiden-lane to South-street, and connecting with the track on Fulton-street; also, commencing at Burling-slip, at its junction with South-street, through Burling-slip to John-street, through John to Day, through Day to West, through West to Vesey, through Vesey to Ann, through Ann to Gold, through Gold to Beekman, through Beekman to South, through South to Burling-slip—with necessary turnouts.

The bill introduced by Mr. LOUTREL, being "an act to provide for the laying of railroad tracks and the running of cars thereon in the streets and avenues and lanes of the City and County of New-York," provides that the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Street Commissioner, President of Board of Aldermen, President of Councilmen, and Chairman of Board of Supervisors, and their successors, shall be constituted Railroad Commissioners for the City and County of New-York; that on application of two-thirds of the property-owners upon any proposed routes, the Commissioners may submit said application to the Common Council for their approval, and when approved the Commissioners advertise for proposals for laying the track; that the tracks then laid shall be paid for by tax assessed on the taxable property of said City and County. And the said track and property "shall be the property of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York." Rights to run cars may be leased the same as stages now. The remaining provisions give effect to the bill on the same principle of management and control.

In the Senate, to-day, Senator [illegible] introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Savings and Endowments; very comprehensive and somewhat original, and doubtless all very proper.

The passage of the General Bounty law in the Senate, to-day, evidences the industry of that body, and relieves much anxiety on the subject.

The House adjourned till 4:30 and the Senate till 6 o'clock P. M., Monday. RODERICK.

A Rebellious Clergyman in Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 15.

Some Union men having placed the National flag on the Southern Methodist Church, in Biddle-street, the minister, Rev. JOHN H. DASHIELL, who is a Secessionist, came to the Church this morning and tore it down, for which he was arrested and is now in custody. The Secessionists, worshiping at the new Assembly rooms, were unwilling to meet there to-day, because Gen. SCHENCK ordered a National flag to be displayed on the building.

Non-Arrival of Steamship North American.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 14—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship North American, now due at this port with later European news.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The Bohemian, Capt. BORLAND, sailed at 10:30 Saturday night, with 27 passengers and $12,000 in specie.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.
It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic.
Regulates the bowels.
And gives Rest, Health and Comfort to the mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st. and No. 400 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gale's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 20, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

IOAHE .... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 469; Low, 823; McFarland, 598; and Lesslie, under Barnum's Museum.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Watch and Jewelry Business of the late JOHN B. GINOCHIO is offered for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 309 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

BOND—DAY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, of St. Thomas Church, WILLIAM BOND, Esq., to [illegible] E., daughter of Capt. James L. Day.

FOLSOM—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, at the Presbyterian Church, Blauveltville, Rockland County, N. Y., by Rev. Thomas J. Evans, assisted by Revs. Thomas Harries and Joseph Cory, Rev. ARTHUR FOLSOM, Missionary to Canton, China, and Miss MARY A. THOMAS, of the former place.

JOHNSON—TOWNSEND.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., WM. S. JOHNSON to HARRIET W., daughter of the late E. P. TOWNSEND, of New-York.

SCHENCK—BARBER.—At Bergen Point, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, Rev. ABM. V. SCHENCK, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to EMILY W., daughter of Abraham Barber, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CHAPPELL.—FRANK BIGELOW, infant son of John and Mary E. Chappell, aged 3 years.
His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 180 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMMANN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at his residence at Fordham, GEORGE P. CAMMANN, M. D., in the 58th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Hudson-square, New-York, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice. The members of the Academy of Medicine and the Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, are also invited to attend.

COLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, EDMUND C., infant son of George W. and Ann P. Cole.
Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

DE MOTT.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Feb. 15, MARGARET, only daughter of Henry and Maria De Mott, in her 18th year.
The funeral services will take place this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her father. The remains will be taken to New-York Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at 26th-st. depot to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

FISHER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, Mrs. JANE E. FISHER, widow of the late James Fisher, of New-Brunswick, N. J.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 15, CORNELIUS GRIFFIN, in his 62d year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., (Feb. 17,) from his late residence, No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. SARAH GARDINER, wife of the late John L. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, aged 81 years.

HORTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb 14, 1863, Capt. D. W. HORTON, C. S. U. S. Vols., aged 26 years and 24 days.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 219 West 31st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, AQUILLA B. MARSHALL, aged 32 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th inst., from the house of his brother-in-law, W. C. Bunn, No. 163 West 42d-st.

MILLS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, Mr. DRAKE MILLS, in the 71st year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Rev. Dr. Spring, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances, and those of of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MITCHELL.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, of congestion of the lungs, ELIZA JANE, daughter of J. W. and S. E. Mitchell, aged 4 years, 3 months and 7 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Nepperhan-av., Yonkers, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Friday, Feb. 13, at 11¼ P. M., JAMES McLAUGHLIN, in the 53d year of his age, a native and for 20 years a resident of the Parish of Dunboe, County of Londonderry, Ireland.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ P. M., at Rev. Mr. Blair's Church, (United Presbyterian,) in Charles-st., near 4th. The remains will be interred in Jersey City Cemetery.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, Mrs. ANN OLIVER, relict of the late Gilbert W. Oliver, Esq., aged 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OATWELL.—At Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 14, JOSEPH OATWELL, in the 56th year of his age; for many years a resident of New-York City. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 15, EDWARD NEALE RILEY, son of Frederick and Mary Riley, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.
His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

STOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 15, WM. B. STOWE, in the 46th year of his age.
Funeral this day, (Monday,) Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 139 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, WARREN WAYNE, youngest child of Rev. Joseph and Isabella Sanderson, aged 14 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parsonage of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN DEVENTER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 14, PETER L. VAN DEVENTER, formerly of St. Louis, in the 47th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN WYCK.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, JOHN BENJAMIN VAN WYCK, youngest son of Abm. and Fannie Van Wyck.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this day, (Monday,) Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.

Rest, loved one, forever rest
In the Saviour's loving arms,
While we mourn, we say how blest,
Safe from fears and doubts and harms.
Say not, my dear father, mother,
But listen to that song;
Among those harps there's now another—
Hark, how it now the notes prolong.
"The love of Jesus now I sing,
'Twas that that rescued me,
And now I'm waiting, parents dear,
Home to welcome thee."

WILSON.—At the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday, Feb. 7, of a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, GEORGE E. WILSON, Adjutant of the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, son of the late William Wilson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 24 years.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 14, ELIZABETH WALLACE, in the 60th year of her age.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Simpson, No. 221 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock.
Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
MR. AUGHEY'S THRILLING NARRATIVE OF HIS SUFFERINGS, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.
His work contains a fine steel Portrait and Engravings, and is entitled
THE IRON FURNACE; OR, SLAVERY AND SECESSION.
PRICE $1.
So great has been the demand for this work that the publishers have already received orders for over three thousand copies.
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INDISPENSABLE TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and OTHERS.
It contains, together with an immense amount of equally important information,
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 16 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 16 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 77.—Feb. 14, 1863.
67, 44, 62, 4, 38, 69, 18, 25, 54, 19, 64, 11, [illegible]
KENTUCKY, CLASS 78.—Feb. 14, 1863.
24, 23, 32, 60, 3, 74, 67, 55, 76, 38, 43, 50, 26, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. By order.
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD.—PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Illian's Hotel, Manhattanville, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-st., on TUESDAY evening, Feb. 17, at 7½ P. M.
By order, TH. MANSON, President.
A. H. LEWIS, D. H. KNAPPE, } Secretaries.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 443 Broadway and 27th-st. Depot.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED BY Dr. VON EISENBERG.
From the Journal of Commerce.
EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.
NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.
FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost delight, I can now see every object, even with the eye which was quite blind before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK, Per John Van Boskirk, Jr., Bergen, New-Jersey.
J. R. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.
Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.
Yours gratefully, P. DILLON, No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
DR. VON EISENBERG—Dear Sir: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.
I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. E. A. SMITH, No. 126 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL
Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.
The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general bilious expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.
These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.
Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL and take no other.
Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF MR. AND MRS. GENERAL TOM THUMB, IN WEDDING DRESS, IN WEDDING DRESS, IN WEDDING DRESS.
From Photographic Negative, by Brady, Published exclusively by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Price 25 cents. Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage stamp.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, by the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Ward & Gove's Union Warehouse, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
The cargo of the schooner REINDEER, consisting of 88 BALES COTTON.
The cargo of the schooner MONTE CRISTO, consisting of 82 BALES COTTON.
The cargo of the schooner RAMBLER, consisting of 33 BALES COTTON, 1 HALF DITTO.
EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.
DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.
Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.
TESTIMONIALS CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.
No. 43 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1862.
DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharges from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.
CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. F. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.
I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.
I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. F. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.
No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st. WM. H. WATERBURY.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 126 East 23d-st.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.
DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.
As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.
With much esteem, I am, sir, Your obedient servant, FRED. M. HANKS.
To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.
Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.
The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:
SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.
With respect, your servant, DR. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.
WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.
GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.
Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.
* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X. means.
Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.
Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:
We are compelled to order 18 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.
Respectfully yours, SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.
* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.
BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.
Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly, T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR EVERY DISEASE.—O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula, General Debility, and all impurities of the blood, which he is willing to send free to any person, on receipt of name and address.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 34 Broadway.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,[illegible]
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,[illegible]	
For interest on investments	[illegible]	
For Annuities	[illegible]	
Overpaid by Agents	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
		$9,[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$617,[illegible]	
Paid Additions to same	[illegible]	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,[illegible]	
Paid Annuities and Reductions of Premiums	12,[illegible]	
Paid Profit and Loss	[illegible]	
Paid Commissions	[illegible]	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c.	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,[illegible]
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,[illegible]	
United States Stocks	[illegible]	
Real Estate, &c.	[illegible]	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	$8,[illegible]
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due		[illegible]
Interest due and unpaid		[illegible]
Deferred Premiums		[illegible]
Premiums in course of transmission		[illegible]
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,[illegible]

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,[illegible]

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, [illegible], insuring the sum of $[illegible], exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

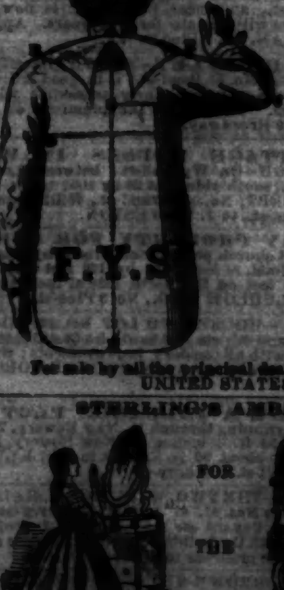
Since the organization of the Company [illegible] deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $[illegible] has been paid, of which $[illegible] were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

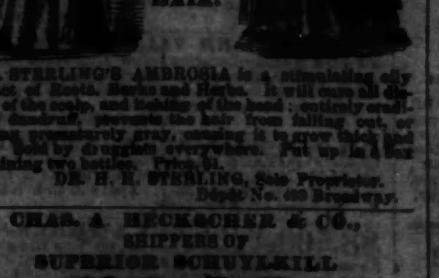
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. J. BUNKER,	MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
WM. BETTS,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. V. BRADY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	W. E. DODGE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN M. STUART,	WM. K. STRONG,
WM. A. HAINES,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	MELANCT. M. FREEMAN,
RICHARD PATRICK,	OLIVER H. PALMER.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,
Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA


DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor. Depot No. [illegible] Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,) Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES,
46 Murray Street.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc. NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO. No. 205 Broadway.

THE FINEST WOOD ENGRAVING EVER published in an American Newspaper, entitled "St. Valentine's Day," after a Superb Drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, is ready at noon to-day, in the New-York Mercury for Feb. 28. Darley has just finished, for the Proprietors of the New-York Mercury, a Pictorial Illustration of the Sentiment and Humor of Saint Valentine's Day, which will rank among the master pieces of that unrivaled Artist. The design consists of a central cartoon, encircled by four Vignettes, and occupies an entire page of the paper. Never since pictorial art has been enlisted in the service of the Press has so attractive an embellishment graced an American Journal. A carte blanche was given to the artist as to the cost of the design, the object being to show what genius of the highest order, untrammeled by any pecuniary restrictions, could produce in the way of a striking and vivid illustration of a popular subject. The result is a chef d'œuvre which will challenge comparison with anything of the kind that has yet appeared in the London or Paris Pictorials. In producing it the Proprietors of the New-York Mercury are animated by two motives, viz.: To prove that in this department of the fine arts we can compete successfully with England and France, and to present to the half million of readers of the paper a splendid Pictorial Souvenir.

A MASTERPIECE OF PICTORIAL EMBELLISHMENT, ENTITLED ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, DESIGNED BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY, IS READY AT NOON TO-DAY, IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR FEBRUARY 28.
This is the most costly, and, it is believed, the most attractive illustration ever published on this side of the Atlantic. The subject, which is one that interests innumerable hearts, is treated in a very original and amusing manner. The picture occupies an entire page of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, and is worthy a place in the portfolio of a connoisseur as a rare specimen of the fine arts. This free-will offering to the multitudinous admirers of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY has cost one hundred times the sum usually expended upon a newspaper engraving. Were each copy sold at ten times the price of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, no profit could be realized by the sale. But gain is not, in this case, the object of the publishers. They wish to make their journal the medium of placing "before the people" the most exquisitely-conceived and best-executed illustration that has yet embellished the Press of the United States, and at the same time to indicate to countless readers, through the superb gage d'amitié, their sense of the devotedness with which, in spite of the times, the public has clung to its favorite sheet. Expense and labor are not worth considering when the object is to gratify a legion of subscribers, whose numbers are increasing with every issue.

STARTLING REVELATIONS!
CONSPIRATORS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.
CEPHERINE; OR, THE SECRET CABAL.
A TALE OF UNDERGROUND LIFE IN WASHINGTON.
Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S new Romance, with the above title (unquestionably the most powerful and intensely interesting story the Rebellion has yet suggested) is now ready in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for Feb. 28. The machinations and intrigues of a large and comprehensive secret organization, hostile to the Union, are developed in "Cepherine;" and the tale, more extraordinary in its details than the most ingenious devices of fiction, is founded on realities. It is vigorously written, full of incident and adventure, and has the great merit of being eminently original. The author has chosen a new field for the display of his genius, and has succeeded in producing a Romance which will undoubtedly create a profound sensation throughout the country. There is an underplot to the dark drama of the rebellion which has been heretofore as a sealed book to the general public. In this story Dr. Robinson breaks the seal, and gives the world a glimpse of the mystery.
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for Feb. 28 is for sale at all News Depots. Price Five cents.

A PRESENTATION PICTURE! BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY.
THE HUMORS AND LOVE-PASSAGES OF ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for February 28 contains a magnificent wood-engraving, after an elaborate picture drawn by DARLEY, illustrative of the different phases, tender and comic, of that TRUE LOVER'S JUBILEE, the Festival of St. Valentine. In the design, its distinguished originator has surpassed himself. The groupings are wonderfully effective, and the faces almost seem to speak. The central scene is a perfect study, full of character, and eminently original. In the Vignettes which surround the large cartoon, Cupid's Holidays is presented in various aspects. There are glimpses of the Camp, the Cottage, the Kitchen, &c., and the Engraving, which occupies one entire side of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, cannot fail to attract the admiration of connoisseurs of the Fine Arts, as well as interest and amuse the public at large.
The issue of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY containing this magnificent picture is ready at noon to-day at all News Depots. Price, Five Cents.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

Metallic Legs
PATENTED JAN. 6, 1863, BY THE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO. WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS. Soldiers, price $50; civilians, $75; silver-plated, $100. They will lengthen and shorten, and are self-adjusting. Send for a circular. Also, the lightest and best Artificial Arm in the world. J. W. WESTON, No. 491 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REMOVED TO EIGHT-FIFTY-EIGHT (No. 858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. (second story.) Constantly on hand a large stock of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and American Indian goods, as: lutongs, pongees, seersuckers, elegant pineapple dresses, Bandana silk handkerchiefs, &c.
A fine assortment of new French fans has just arrived.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

We shall open, on MONDAY, Feb. 16,
Entirely new lots of
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HUCKABUCKS,
WOR. AND COTTON
TABLE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
[illegible] AND
CAMBRICS.
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, all the various makes suited to our
RETAIL TRADE.
All very desirable goods and worthy the attention of those intending to purchase HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.
Also a full stock of CURTAIN and COVERING GOODS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Continuation of the GREAT SALE OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS, at Retail, At Popular Prices.
150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer wear, [illegible] per yard.
50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s., and 16s.
[illegible] black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Purchases sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,

SELLING OFF
LINEN GOODS,
IN DAMASKS OF ALL WIDTHS.
[illegible] Table-cloths and Napkins,
Huckaback Towels, Toweling, &c.
Also, Marseilles Quilts, of all sizes,
at 40 per cent. less than present value.
[illegible]

AT KINZEY'S,

CLEARING SALE.
ATTENTION.
THE GREAT ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE AND PREMIUM ON GOLD IS ADVANCING THE PRICES OF GOODS, AND IN THE SPRING GOODS WILL BE NEARLY DOUBLE THE PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM.
AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GOODS AT THE OLD PRICES.
$40,000
WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
[illegible] Handkerchiefs, of all kinds, [illegible]
4,700 Ladies' all linen, [illegible]
[illegible] Ladies' all linen, very fine, [illegible]
[illegible] Ladies' fine French do., [illegible]
[illegible] Ladies' extra grass linen, [illegible]
[illegible] Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, [illegible]
[illegible] Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, [illegible]
[illegible] Gents' Imitation Silk do., [illegible]
[illegible] Shetland Wool [illegible] Gents' Fine Shirt Veils, [illegible]
[illegible] lace and muslin Collars, [illegible]
[illegible] yards Silk Illusion [illegible]
[illegible] yards Dress Trimmings, [illegible]
[illegible] pairs Gents' best Kid Gloves, [illegible]
[illegible] pairs Ladies' best Kid Gloves, [illegible]
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
[illegible] spools good Cotton, [illegible]
[illegible] spools good Cotton, [illegible]
[illegible] spools Black, White and Colors, [illegible]
[illegible] spools excellent, 200 yards, [illegible]
[illegible] spools best Crochet Cottons, [illegible]
[illegible] spools best Linen Floss, [illegible]
[illegible] spools best French Cottons, [illegible]
BEST SKEIN SEWING SILKS, [illegible] DOZEN. BEST SPOOL SEWING SILKS, [illegible] DOZEN.
2,500 spools Machine Twist, [illegible]
[illegible] pieces Crochet Braids, [illegible]
[illegible] pieces Linen Tapes, [illegible]
[illegible] balls Dress Cords, [illegible]
Best Pins, 14 Rows. Very Best Needles, [illegible] Paper.
[illegible] skeins French Working Cottons, [illegible]
[illegible] yards finest Alpaca Braids, [illegible]
[illegible] pieces Twilled Tapes, [illegible]
[illegible] cards best Hooks and Eyes, [illegible]
Pieces Worsted Skirt and Trimming Braids, [illegible] piece. Pieces Worsted Crochet Braids, [illegible] piece.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BRACELETS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., &c. HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
N. B.—THE LADIES WHO, DURING THE RUSH LAST WEEK, FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GET WAITED UPON, WILL FIND AN EXTRA FORCE OF SALESWOMEN THIS WEEK, SO THAT ALL CAN GET WAITED UPON. CALL EARLY IN THE MORNING, BEFORE RUSH COMMENCES. GOODS READY FOR SALE AT 8 A.M. CLOSE AT 9 P.M.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 321 and 323 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We are now offering our large stock of
COTTON GOODS,
Consisting of all the favorite brands of
[illegible] and 4-4 Bleached Shirtings,
[illegible] 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings,
[illegible] 9-4 and 4-4 Pillow-case Muslins,
About [illegible] per cent. lower than the present wholesale prices.
We are not, and cannot be bought into
THE COMBINATION TO ADVANCE THE PRICES TO FABULOUS RATES.
We will close out all our present large Stock, at the very last prices, at the same price as we have been selling at for the past two weeks.
But we give NOTICE that we will not sell but to Families and Housekeepers.
We have also for sale a large stock of Irish Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes, bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., [illegible] per cent. under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins, much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, [illegible], Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
[illegible] doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
[illegible] doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
[illegible] doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
[illegible] doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
[illegible] doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.

MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts offered in this City.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

TARLATANS. TARLATANS. TARLATANS.

Now opening 1,000 pieces
WHITE, BUFF, PINK, CHERRY and BLUE TARLATANS, at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 62 cents; [illegible] waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 908 and [illegible] Broadway, near 19th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE HORSES, SUITable for any kind of light work, 5 years old, 15½ hands high; been used by the present owner for the past two years for saddle and gentleman, under the saddle and in single and double harness; style and action very superior; are gentle, sound, kind, and fearless of locomotives. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office, stating where an interview can be had.

"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn up," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties. Portraits and characters of Dr. [illegible], Rev. WM. METCALF, Mrs. Tom Thumb—who is to be. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and Functions of the Human Body, 10 illustrations. GHOSTS—Its importance. DESCRIBING A THIEF. "The right man in the right place." PSYCHOLOGY, or the science of the Soul. Dreaming, Second Sight, Fore-warnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10 cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—H. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT has removed from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] and improved property on 4th and 5th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 9th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 13 on 34th-st., covered by a large and extensive marble building, which runs from street to street; and 2 vacant lots on the 8th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruit of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moments walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 22 East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house, 25 by 55; lot, 25 by 101; was built of the best materials, and in the best manner, in 1860, and will now be sold for $3,000 less than it cost to build it, on application to JOHN A. DWIGHT, No. 140 Franklin-st. A good portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also one of the finest locations on the Hudson River, at Tarrytown, containing several acres, will be sold cheap. Apply as above; possession given immediately.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 45 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE WELL BUILT TWO-story and basements finished brick houses on 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Brooklyn, with gas and water, sliding doors, marble mantles, nine rooms, six closets, coal vault and court-yard in front, for $2,300; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings, or JOHN SCREMEYER, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Fulton, Wall and South ferry cars pass the houses.

ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—A plot of about 12 acres, high and commanding, in Westchester County, about 1½ miles northeast of McComb's Dam; beautiful views, ground graded and in fine condition. Several fine springs on the plot, superabundant for all waterworks, pond, &c. The plot must be sold entire by present owner, but is divisible into three or four unsurpassed villa or mansion sites, at the pleasure of the purchaser. Price for the plot, $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 10 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 17 West 26th-st.; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep; all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and 5th-av. Hotel; finest location in the City. For permits to see the house, and terms, inquire of
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 2-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 25 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, with a large garden and a variety of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, 15 miles from the City, and ¼ of a mile from Riverdale depot. For further particulars, apply at Yonkers Post-office. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 34th-st., between 3d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bathroom, range, furnace, &c.; walls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 100 feet 6½ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house No. 41 East Broadway, finished in the best manner throughout, with all the modern improvements; house 25x45, which will be sold cheap, and terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 52 Nassau-st., or W. J. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement brick dwelling-house, No. 58 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in a very desirable neighborhood; price $16,000. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 229 Broadway. Room 27, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE front house, No. 64 West 47th-st., 20x56, lot 100 feet, between 5th and 6th avs.; price $14,000. Also, a three-story house, No. 172 West 40th-st., 20x56; price, $7,250. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 208 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic House No. 51 Bond-st.; is in good order and has all modern conveniences. Early possession will be given if required. Inquire on the premises, or of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wythe-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 2[illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 8 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 84 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 129 3D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 25.2x50; lot 25.2x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 20 ft. 3 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 40 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 100 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN O. RICE.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 161 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 20x100; house 20x36; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to
A. M. LEON, No. 22 Wall-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE FRAME COTTAGE and lot corner of Smith and Almira sts., Williamsburgh; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Terms easy. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, on Van Brunt-st., near Rowen-st., Brooklyn; house has marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c.; is within five minutes' walk of Hamilton ferry; terms easy. E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

WATER RIGHT FOR SALE.—16 LOTS of land, with a valuable water right, on the East River, suitable for ship-yards or manufacturing purposes, having a good depth of water. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 31 8d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 18th-st. for sale; lot 27 by 100.5; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 486 5th-av.

WANTED, TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, AT A MODERATE PRICE—A house and some land, within a short distance from New-York, suitable for Summer residence of a small family. Address X, Box No. 153 Times Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Morgan Heights, N. J., &c., to sell, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN JACKSON-ST., one in Leight-st., two in 35th-st., near 3d-av.; one in 3d-av., one in 1st-av.; two houses and four lots in Brooklyn, or will exchange for house in New-York and some money. Send or apply to
P. EGGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot entire one, with grapes, currants, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,610 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion, residence and farm. The house replete with every modern convenience; gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 80 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $25,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 11 or 3 acres of land, fine garden, grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 3 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 40 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grove, ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats, yet retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hour's ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land; fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country seat, at Elizabeth City, South-st., opposite Broad-st., containing about six acres, splendid house and great variety of fruit, gas and water, with every convenience. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 208 6th-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE North River, within sixty miles of the City, containing sixteen rooms, a few acres of ground, fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing or depot. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. B., Box No. [illegible] General Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL residence in Plainfield, N. J., to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, with land if wanted. Address Box No. 239 Plainfield Post-office.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $300; near the steamboat landing. Address G. A. K., Box 1,375 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water; it is within 500 or 600 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to M. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 120 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 342 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 131 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barn, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THAT PART OF THE St. Nicholas Hotel at the southeast corner of Spring and Mercer sts., 100 feet on Spring, and 61 feet on Mercer, with or without the stores below. The above property is in excellent order, containing about 85 rooms, parlors, ante-rooms, &c., &c., with all the modern conveniences, and is well adapted for a small hotel, or hotel on the European plan. Alterations will be made to suit the tenant. The stores and basements, 20 by 60, with good rear light, are suitable for any light business, and the corner store, 40 by 60 feet, is particularly adapted for a café, restaurant, or a first-class family grocery store. To a reliable tenant the above will be rented or leased on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 70 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

Also, for sale, 3-story brick house No. 117 East 31st-st.; 3-story basement house, Nos. 20 and 102 West 26th-st.; 4-story brick house 23d-st., next door to S. E. corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st.; frame-house No. 372 West 37th-st., and desirable property in various parts of the City. Apply as above.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 105 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 737 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st.
SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 20th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 28x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 124 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker, bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, WELL LIGHTED PARlor floors, for housekeeping or light, clean business, below Canal-st., one block west of Broadway; $20 and $20 each; very desirable for a [illegible]; no moving. Apply at No. 101 Franklin-st., basement.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH stories of house, No. 129 Broadway—well suited for business offices, or a Daguerrean gallery. Apply to [illegible], No. [illegible]

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. [illegible] Mark's place, 8th-st., full size, with all the modern improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. BOWNE, at the Park Bank.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 486 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 23x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 25 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 78 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER STORIES OF House No. 636 Broadway; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in the drug-store.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. C. R., Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, 5th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861. Published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 20 January, 1863.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Quarter.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	200 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Bogus, Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct.	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1818	Jan.	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	200 00	3 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court	New-York	700 00	10 00
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison	"	70 [illegible]	[illegible]
1822	Jan.	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	30,000 00	[illegible]
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Wm. G. Buckner	"	100 00	1 25
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	50,000 00	[illegible]
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	[illegible]
1826	Jan.	Thos. S. Bailey	"	400 00	[illegible]
		Same	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Same	"	300 00	3 75
1826	Jan.	Ira Moody	"	700 00	8 75
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	2,700 00	40 50
	Oct.	Phebe Ann Willis	"	1,800 00	22 50
1826	Jan.	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	3,000 00	35 44
	April	Wm. G. Buckner	"	774 00	8 00
1827	Oct.	Adam Currie	"	7,000 00	87 50
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Virginia La Tour	"	462 75	5 00
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
	Oct.	John Salmon	"	400 00	6 00
1832	Jan.	Frances F. Supton	"	1,000 00	10 00
1833	Jan.	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	1,254 24	15 68
	Oct.	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	200 00	3 00
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	July	Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
	Oct.	Francisco Abeyde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	40,403 00	610 00
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Same	"	550 00	6 88
		Garrett Williamson	"	700 00	10 50
1837	April	John Warren	"	204 91	2 56
		Sally St. John	"	300 00	6 00
	Oct.	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	37 71
		Henry Swell	"	200 00	3 00
		Nicholas José Gutierrez	"	415 70	2 94
1839	Jan.	Henry Swell	"	380 00	4 75
	April	James Cunningham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Rev. Henry Venn	"	2,095 00	37 44
		Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,000 00	25 00
1839	Jan.	John J. Blauvelt	"	1,222 00	15 25
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	750 00	9 75
1841	Oct.	Newbar August	"	1,000 00	15 00
1842	April	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	700 00	12 25
		Alfred Smith	"	10,000 00	175 00
		Mrs. Ursula Vanrader	"	300 00	6 25
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1844	Jan.	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	8,300 00	143 66
		Same	"	6,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct.	James P. Miller	"	700 00	12 25
1846	Jan.	John Wells	"	200 00	3 00
	April	Julia De Forest	"	500 00	6 00
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	15 00
		John Wells	"	1,000 00	12 50
1848	Jan.	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July	Phebe Davis	"	300 00	3 75
	Oct.	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanley	"	1,000 00	12 50
1849	Jan.	George Dubois	"	350 00	4 38
		Antoine Eyman	"	1,000 00	12 50
	April	R. D. Haines	"	2,500 00	31 25
		Henry Onderdonk, Jr.	"	200 00	2 50
	July	Same	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (Int. from 22d Sept. 1849)	"	10,000 00	18 15
1852	July	Charles J. Primavil, Jr.	"	5,000 00	67 50
	Oct.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
1853	Jan.	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	April	J. S. de Beaulieu	"	4,300 00	65 00
		Charles J. Primavil, Jr.	"	5,000 00	62 50
	July	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct.	Charles K. Graham	"	700 00	8 75
1853	April	C. A. Smith, widow	"	2,000 00	25 00
		J. R. Suydam	"	6,000 00	75 00
	July	F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
1854	April	Servant Guillaume and August Devienne	"	8,000 00	120 00
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct.	Same	"	200 00	2 50
1855	Jan.	Peter C. Butler	"	700 00	8 75
	Oct.	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Masters, in trust S. G. Hewison	"	400 00	6 12
		Same	"	2,300 00	14 55
		Same	"	2,340 00	41 55
		Sarah G. Hewison	"	400 00	5 00
		D. R. Tucker, in trust E. A. Forbes	"	465 00	5 04
1856	April	James Potter, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, trustees	"	4,000 00	60 00
1857	April	William Shepperdson	"	2,300 00	[illegible]
		Betsey Wesley	"	850 00	11 50
	July	Same	"	850 00	11 50
	Oct.	Sup'int'g Dep't Bk. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Same	"	20,000 00	275 00
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
1858	Jan.	Mary Lowndes	"	700 00	10 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 50
	April	George Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 50
		Prime & Co.	New-York	1,000 00	12 50
	July	Allen Leopold	Unknown	5,000 00	62 50
		Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
		W. C. Sill, Trustee	"	2,000 00	30 00
	Oct.	Wm. H. St. John	"	3,000 00	37 50
1859	April	Theophile Ferrier Levayer, Eveline E. Renderer, wife Levayer	"	2,700 00	33 75
		[illegible]	"	4,300 00	53 75
	July	Andrew Goodline	"	500 00	7 50
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct.	E. C. Martin	Albany	100 00	1 25
		Eveline E. Renderer, wife Levayer	Unknown	4,300 00	53 75
		Oliver P. Woodford	"	500 00	7 50
1860	April	M'g't Cheesbrough	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		Same	"	14,500 00	217 50
		David A. Dumaresq	N. J.	5,000 00	75 00
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
	July	Same	"	4,000 00	60 00
		Sup't Ins. Dept. St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	1,000 00	12 50
1861	Jan.	Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 00
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	4,000 00	70 00
		James C. Slodder	"	2,000 00	30 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
	Oct.	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	1,500 00	22 50
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, Jr.	"	2,500 00	37 50
		Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
TEUNIS J. BERGEN,	SAMUEL VAN WYCK,
HIRAM E. ST JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
LEWIS HURST,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES B. COOPER,	JAMES TITUS,
JOHN C. SCHUMAKER,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
HENRY TIEBKEN,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
EDWARD HARVEY,	WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reelection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
J. E. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough accountant, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description, and willing to pay a liberal salary for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 Times Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. S. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

$45,000 TO LOAN—AT 5 PER CENT. FOR one year, and at 6 per cent for the following four years on improved real estate in this City, in various sums. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

January 1, 1863.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,349,707 05
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$1,100,557 30	
Amount of interest received and accrued	134,713 47	1,291,280 90
Total		$3,641,048 05
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$180,597 29	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	101,585 60	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,000 26	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	20,1[illegible]	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	11,522 04	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	70,466 85	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	404,331 95
		$3,586,346 07
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$41,341 35	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	731,021 75	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 per cent. interest	450,316 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	941,738 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	206,189 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	60,207 48	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,865 33	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	3,840 35	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,373 78	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	372 53	$3,586,346 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, AND A PAYMENT IN CASH ON and after the first Monday in March next, OF THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 29 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by F. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 83 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILroad Company's Stock.
Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds.
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE ANnual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
WM. R. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent., to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
[illegible]
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ABM. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 21st day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by H. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.

2. The house and lot No. 26 East Tenth-street, 125 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 9 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, east from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 287 feet 6 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 25 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.
DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.
Dated October 6, 1862.
JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES L. CAMMANN HAS BEEN admitted as a member of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863. CAMMANN & CO.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND UMBRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES R. DEY,
No. 68 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! [illegible] Dr. LARMONT [illegible] Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide [illegible] Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible] Dr. LARMONT and his work.—Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous [illegible] Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1824. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for diseases of a private character. In 30 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Disease and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will cost but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been robbed by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. [illegible] Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Medical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that cruel and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Medical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhoea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Billious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
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Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
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Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Shaw, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. Conners,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.

Or at No. 84 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March.

Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $97. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY A. BOARDMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the MARY A. BOARDMAN, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ... Saturday ... Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ... Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 9 A. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at [illegible] P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:53 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:00 P. M.; on Mondays, 6:35 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3½ P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 253 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $20; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 98 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MARCH 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
Harrold and Sheldon ... Lessees
For a short season only.
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
TWO HUNDRED
BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN
Will appear in the gorgeous spectacle entitled,
THE VISION OF FAIRY-LAND,
Or, Festival of Spring.
For particulars, see Herald.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
THIRD PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
[illegible] Opera Night.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
MARTHA.
Grand Romantic Opera in four acts.
By Flotow.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; balcony and parquette, 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ... Director.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Conductor ... F. RUBEL.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
Director ... Carl Anschutz.
MONDAY, Feb. 16,
NINETY-THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
First night of Mehul's Grand Opera, in 3 acts,
JOSEPH IN EGYPT.
With an excellent cast, new costumes and scenery.
Mad. ROTTER,
and Messrs. Lotti, Quint, Weinlich, Graff and Kronfeld, will appear in the principal roles.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, second night of
JOSEPH IN EGYPT.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19 (Benefit of Mr. Graff,)
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

VICTORIA.
PEACE, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH.
A new Symphony for the
GREAT ORCHESTRA,
BY
ROBERT GOLDBECK.
Will be produced at IRVING HALL, Feb. 27.

MISS NINA FOSTER
Will give recitations at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1863. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AND EXHIBItion of the Organ, recently completed, in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1863.
Tickets ... 50 Cents.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 582 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
[illegible] Drum-heads, snare.
[illegible] Drum Cords.
[illegible] Fifes C.
25 Regimental Index Books.
25 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for
20,000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER.

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is be accepted, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling, clothing, &c.

500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.

50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.
R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; a large room and bedroom on the second or third floor, front, containing the modern improvements; location between the 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st. Address, stating terms and location, HENDEY, Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARD WITH FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—In a private family, by a gentleman and wife; between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. preferred. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 16, Yonkers Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with private table, in a first-class family, for gentleman, wife, child and servant. Location on Union-square, Madison-square, or 5th-av. The table must be first-class, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 173 Times Office, giving full particulars, price, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife on the Hudson, within one hour's ride by rail, this side of Dobbs' Ferry; if agreeable, would like it for five or six months; or would like to hire a small cottage furnished. Address, stating terms and location, W. H., Box No. 172 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 39 West 33d-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Miss Laura Keene
Doors open at 7; commence quarter before 8 o'clock.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of the
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
defender of the faith in fun, &c.,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
The public is informed that
A TICKLING EFFERVESCENCE
has been prepared, and will
GO POP
pure into effect this evening, in the shape of a
COMICAL FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled the
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Mrs. John Wood	as	Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood	as	Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood	as	As an old Jew Pedlar
Mr. Walcot, Sr.	as	The King
The Arab Giant	as	Gollifron

A New Overture, composed and arranged expressly for the piece by Mr. Thomas Baker.

New and Gorgeous Scenery by Minard Lewis.

Queen Lucidora, surnamed the the "Fair One with the Golden Locks," and really a very fair Queen, considering how she could "go it" if she were put to wear a wig and sell her hair at 100 ... Mrs. John Wood

Pitchin, commonly called Plucky Pitchin, Page of Prince Rarygred, on the staff of Gen. Delight, and proved capable of controlling hundreds of thousands through never failing campaigns ... Mrs. John Wood

Original Jacobs, a travelling merchant, a connection of Moses in the "School for Scandal," introduced expressly to prove Mrs. John Wood's devotion to the legitimate drama ... Mrs. John Wood

King Lachrymoso, author of "Rejected Addresses" to the Fair One with the Golden Locks ... Mr. Walcot, Senior

Prince Rarygred	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Count Fleidpuss	Mr. J. T. Raymond
Viscount Verysmooth	Mr. Marlowe
Marquis Fiddlededdle	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Lord Cut	Mr. W. Lennox
Lord Thrust	Mr. S. Robson
Molly Mopes, Housemaid to the Queen	Miss Ione Burke
Papillotina	Miss Isabella Nickinson

Gallipon, a giant, twelve feet in his shoes ... The Arab Giant
A. Carp, an odd fish completely out of water ... Mr. Sealy
A. Crow, an old acquaintance ... Mr. Williams
An Owl, an illustrious foreigner ... Mr. Hooter
Fairy Windup ... Miss M. Thompson
Maids of Honor, Courtiers, Guards, &c., by a powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

To commence with the Comedietta entitled
BLUE DEVILS.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,)
NEVER ACTED HERE
Buckstone's celebrated comedy
MARRIED LIFE.
To be produced with
SPLENDID SCENERY,
ELEGANT STAGE FURNITURE,
AND
A full and unusually strong combination.

Mr. Coddle	Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coddle	Mrs. Vernon
Mr. Lynx	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx	Mrs. Hoey
Mr. Younghusband	Mr. Floyd
Mrs. Younghusband	Miss Mary Gannon
Mr. Dove	Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove	Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal	Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY, Mrs. HOEY'S BENEFIT,
When will be revived Mr. Gaylor's favorite comic drama, the
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
with the original distribution.
WEDNESDAY,
Fourth night of the very attractive, modern comedy (greatly cast.)
HENRIETTE.
THURSDAY, fourth night of the legitimate comedy
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
with the great standard cast of the establishment.
FRIDAY,
second night of
MARRIED LIFE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "Pauline."

WALLACK'S.
MRS. HOEY
begs to announce that on the occasion of
HER BENEFIT,
which will take place
TUESDAY, Feb. 17.
The brilliant Comic Drama of the
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
which achieved so great a success at its first production, will be performed for the
FIRST TIME
this season with all its original attractions,
CAST, SCENERY AND COSTUME.
Box Book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863.
Un gentilhomme pauvre.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.
Operette Bouffe. Music by Jacques Offenbach.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 663 Broadway.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, PIANIST, (PUPIL of Liszt,) respectfully announces to the public of New-York, that he intends to give a serie of musical matinées, at Dodworth's Hall. The first of these matinées will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, with the kind assistance of Mad. ANNA BISHOP, Mr. F. KERN, and other eminent talent.

FAIRS.

THE LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Church, St. George the Martyr, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., will be kept open on MONDAY and TUESDAY, closing on Tuesday evening. A great variety of articles still remain unsold.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with A. H. MULLER.)
STOCKS AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

	Each.		Each.
40 shs. Citizens' Bank	$25	28 shs. Tradesmen's B'k	$40
10 shs. Home Ins. Co.	100	40 shs. Niagara Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. Wash. Ins. Co.	50	40 shs. Ætna Ins. Co.	50
5 shs. Commercial Ins. Co.	100	25 shs. Resolute Ins. Co.	100
100 shs. St. Nich. Ins. Co.	25	100 shs. Gallatin Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. New-World I. Co.	50	40 shs. St. Marks Ins. Co.	25

$6,500 Great Western Ins. Co. Scrip, 1860, '60 and '61.
$3,000 New-York Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, 1860.
Orders to sell solicited. Office, No. 53 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, comprising the Superb Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber and Nursery Furniture and elegant adornments, of the residence No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av. The house is completely and magnificently furnished throughout; parlors in rosewood, suites in velvet and brocatel, etageres, secretary bookcases, costly vases, bronzes, paintings, &c. The whole is in fine order, and cost over $15,000. Sale will commence in dining-room with china, rich cut glass, silver, &c., at 10½ precisely. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE HARLEM LOTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

12 lots southeast corner of 3d-av. and 115th-st.
120TH-ST.—1 lot N. S., 145 feet east of 4th-av.
121ST-ST.—4 lots S. S., 165 feet east of 4th-av.
122D-ST.—3 lots N. S., 235 feet east of 4th-av., with 3 lots in the rear, on the S. S. of 123d-st.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture, this day, MONDAY, at private residence, No. 48 West 18th-st., near 6th av., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; oil paintings by eminent artists; bronzes, statuary, rosewood pianoforte, suites, silverware, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, Leases, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 155th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, WITH FULL stock, and lease for a term of years. A rare chance for a business man. Apply at No. 137 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
GEORGE'S
PATENT HAIR CRIMPER.

On account of the great demand for this indispensable article to every lady's toilet, we have been unable to supply the market. We have just made arrangements with the patentee to keep a large supply on hand, so as to fill all orders immediately, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
We also continue to furnish our friends with the
"ELEGANT IMPROVED SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
SEWING-MACHINES,"
Which are considered by judges the best machines now offered to the public. Send for circulars.
H. C. SUPLEE, No. 530 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express for Newbern and Port Royal on or about the 18th of February.
For particulars apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear every evening in the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
In consequence of arrangements long since made,
MISS BATEMAN
can only be witnessed in her
SUBLIME IMPERSONATION
OF THE
HEBREW MAIDEN,
FOR SIX NIGHTS LONGER.

Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted an uninterrupted series of the most
INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND FASHIONABLE
AUDIENCES
ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.

The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. E. Selwyn.

Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess ... Miss BATEMAN

and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Leeds, Mr. C. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mme. Chanfrau, Sherwood, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾. Performance conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for passages, &c.

In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during
THE FINAL WEEK
OF
MISS BATEMAN'S TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon
A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINGS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.
Her last engagement at this Theatre was
A PERFECT TRIUMPH,
having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a
GREAT SUCCESS.

He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be
BALFE'S GREAT OPERA,
SATANELLA,
which has been for
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION.
It will be produced under the able direction of
MR. P. RICHINGS,
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
And sustained by a
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The chorus will be
NEW, HUMOROUS,
And carefully selected, while the
CORPS DE BALLET
Will offer as its
LEADING ATTRACTION
MLLE. GALETTI,
The most perfect danseuse of the day,
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI,
MLLE. KATRINE,
As well as other distinguished dancers, the whole being under the direction of the
ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET,
SIGNOR BONGANI.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
ON MONDAY, Feb. 16,
EDWIN BOOTH.
Who is nightly received by houses crowded with the intellect and fashion of New-York, will appear, for the first time this engagement, in the character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. C. FLETCHER.
A NEW LECTURE.
"TWO THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; down-town office, No. 50 Liberty-st., and the book and music stores on Broadway.
300 SEATS HAVE BEEN RESERVED.
For sale only at the Library and Schell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Price 50 cents.

COOPER UNION.
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The second free lecture of the course now being delivered in the large hall of the Union, on Political Economy, will be given MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M., by Simon Sterne, Esq., on Labor. No tickets are required, and all are invited to attend. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., PROFESSOR of Physiology, Hygiene and Obstetrics in the Hygienic Medical College, will give a course of three Lectures to ladies in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS of this week. Subject for Monday—The Perils and Sufferings of Maternity Diminished. Course tickets, 50 cents; single lecture, 20 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 600 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Pupils can have private lessons in book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, &c. The instruction practical. Text books are not used. Applicants this day can secure private desks, without extra charge.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal.
ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, POSSESSing a fair knowledge of the German language, would like to make the acquaintance of some ladies and gentlemen desirous of forming a class for mutual improvement in that language. Address Box No. 4,606 Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 873 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—PROFESSOR MUSIC for Seminary at Saratoga; middle-aged lady for English and music, Long Island; governess for English, music and French, (spoken,) Brooklyn; lady for English, French and music, for family on the Hudson, personal interview required; gentleman for English and penmanship, salary $500 to $600; gentleman for English and military drill; lady (or gentleman) for English and Spanish.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Buildings, No. 596 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Professor of the Spanish language in New-York, from 2½ to 3 o'clock P. M., five days per week, at the rate of $1 per hour; also an experienced teacher of Latin and Greek, who is thoroughly versed in [illegible] and Latin prose composition, for 2½ hours P. M. during five days per week; compensation $3 per week. Address (with age, references and number of years' experience in teaching classics,) "MADRID," Box 185 Times Office.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family, in or near this City, as tutor and companion to the boys or young man; would be willing to direct their general culture and accompany them in their attendance on public academies; satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address "TUTOR," Box [illegible] Times office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO teach English, French and Latin, is in quest of a position where tuition in the above three hours per day would be deemed a recompense for board. Locality not important. Address LOUISA RUDOLPH, Box No. 172 Times Office, New-York.

TUTOR WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a few miles out of town, to teach English branches and the piano; unexceptionable references required. Address T. B., Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as daily or resident governess for English and French; salary moderate. Address R., American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE AND CHAISE LOST OR STOLEN—$50 REWARD.—A large size bay horse, heavy gutted, medium length tail, large head, about 16 hands high, hair worn off by breeching and collar; was attached to a Boston chaise or gig, hung on eliptic springs and thorough brace; is painted dark, striped with red; hand lost off the off hub; both hands lost off shafts. Any one finding the same, by returning to JOHNSON'S stable, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 12TH inst., about 9 o'clock, in car No. 14 of the 6th-av. Railroad, an ALBUM, containing several poems addressed "To Emma." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving or sending it at No. 206 West 44th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The Manager has the unbounded satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
the World has ever yet produced,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN.

THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
though not half her size—a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH!
and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!
The smallest mature lady ever known yet,
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.
She will be on exhibition at all hours, from 10 o'clock forenoon, till 9 P. M., on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, and on the Stage in the Lecture-Room, between the acts of the play, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,

THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than the illustrious
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
the only animal of the kind ever seen in this country, and the greatest curiosity in the whole Animal Kingdom.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
the only one ever captured alive.
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON,
the largest bear ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM.
And Bayle Bernard's laughable farce, called
DUMB BELL.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable Songs at each performance.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
DR. COLTON,
WITH FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS."
Dr. COLTON will give one more Grand Exhibition of the
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
The entertainment will commence with a GRAND CONCERT, of forty minutes, by the famous
QUARTETTE
OF FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS,"
in costume, in which they will delight the audience with enrapturing song. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the LAUGHING GAS to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES.
TICKETS 15 CENTS. TWO TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Doors open at 7. Music commences at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	3 00
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 434 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 227 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest, of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon chippmen notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 25 to 40 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument fully WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY.
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London. "For powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square piano."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of an essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new wareroom of HAINES BROS., No. 759 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Handel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Woltenhaupt, Wollenham, Thalberg, Gottschalk, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $60 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos. J. G. DAVIES, No. 667 Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano-Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 205 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND ROSEWOOD PIANOS in good order, just received, will be sold very low. Best of new Pianos at great bargains. T. S. BERRY, No. 805 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

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IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Wreck of Another of the Banks Transports.

Two Hundred and Seventy-five Horses Lost.

LOSS OF A CONDEMNED PRIZE STEAMER.

A Valuable Prize Captured by the Gunboat Sonoma.

COL. MONTGOMERY RECRUITING NEGROES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

The ship *Planter*, Capt. DAISY, was wrecked on the 14th January, on Stranger Key, near Abaco Light, whilst transporting troops, mechanics and horses for the Banks Expedition. The troops and mechanics arrived here on the 6th inst. in two small English schooners, and from Capt. WALKER, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York Volunteers, and Lieut. J. C. SNYDER, of the Twenty-third Connecticut, I learn these details of the disaster. The ship, a large one of 3,100 tons, drawing nineteen feet, struck at daylight in the morning four miles from land, the Captain having missed his proper reckoning, and believed himself to be 70 miles off shore. The weather being fair, the men were all landed in the launches and remained upon the Key for twelve days, awaiting the arrival of wrecking vessels, or of some vessel from Nassau, to which place Maj. MILLER, of the Twenty-third, and Capt. MARLIN had gone for one, but had not returned at the time these two vessels left. The horses were all lost—275 of them. The materials of the ship and stores and baggage would most of it be saved and taken to Nassau. These troops, about 60, belonging to the Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth Connecticut regiments, and the mechanics, about 40, under Lieuts. HURLBUT and BUNKER, will all proceed to Ship Island, or New-Orleans, in the ship *James Bosie*, which left on the evening of the 7th.

The steamer *Sooa*, a condemned prize, which left here recently for New-Orleans, has been totally lost on the passage home, under the following circumstances: The second day out she was overhauled by the United States schooner *Wanderer*, Capt. TURNER, and upon examination allowed to proceed, but was followed the entire day by the *Wanderer*, and again boarded by her, and the Captain (ROBERTS) ordered to head his vessel and steer her direct for the mouth of the Mississippi, or he would put a prize crew on board, and send him to Key West. Rather than return, he consented to this, and consequently was overtaken by a storm [illegible] broke up, and sunk so suddenly that eleven persons went down with her. The others, fifteen in number, taking to the boats, were fourteen days at sea, five of which they were without water or provisions, and ten of their number died from exhaustion and want. They made the land at Cape Sable, and there obtained relief and a boat with which they returned here on the evening of the 7th.

The United States gunboat *Sonoma*, Capt. STEVENS, came into our harbor on Saturday, and reports that they chased the steamer *Oreto* for thirty-six hours, and she finally escaped. The *Sonoma* has captured a valuable prize somewhere near the Bahamas, and sent her to New-York with a prize crew. The vessel is an English bark from Glasgow to Nassau, and the crew say that they knew she was intending to run the blockade.

A small prize was brought into port on Friday, the 6th, loaded with salt, captured by the gunboat *Hendrik Hudson*, near Tampa, Florida.

Col. MONTGOMERY, of Kansas fame, arrived here a few days since, from Hilton Head, and is now occupied in enlisting black men as soldiers for the National service. The number of able negro men upon the Island is not large, and they are all well employed, earning from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month and rations, yet there are already about one hundred enrolled, and the work is progressing. They say that having a deep interest in the war they accept their share of the responsibility. These men now being enlisted here are climated thoroughly, and almost proof against yellow fever. They are the proper men to garrison our forts in this region.

The British steam frigate *Galatea* arrived in our harbor on Thursday last, the 5th, from Havana, and the officers have been daily in our streets in friendly converse. They seem to entertain a very friendly disposition toward all our people, and freely express their belief that our war will be closed by foreign intervention. The British officers were entertained by a private party at their Consul's, and the frigate went to sea again on the 8th.

Surgeon A. G. HENRY, of the United States bark *Amanda*, and from Western New-York, died at the Marine Hospital, in this city, on the 7th, and was attended to the grave by a numerous body of his fellow officers and the Society of Masons. He had been failing for some months with consumption.

The gunboat *Sagamore*, Capt. EARL ENGLISH, returned to port last night from a lengthy cruise up the coast toward St. Augustine. The United States steamer *Rhode Island* has just come in and dropped anchor.

There are now in this port the following vessels of war, viz.: Frigate *St. Lawrence*, steamers *Santiago*, *Sonoma*, *Octorara*, *Rhode Island*, *Sagamore* and *Magnolia*; bark *Gemsbok*; ships *National Guard* and *Dale*; schooner *Eugenie*.

The steamers *Penguin* and *R. R. Cuyler* have left within the last few days. *Empire City* will leave this morning for New-York, carrying the mail.

The merchant vessels in port are the ships *Wizard King*, *Lydia*, *Renew*; brigs *J. M. Sawyer* and *Abby Thaxter*; schooners *River Queen*, put in to repair her foremast, bound to New-Orleans, and *Mary E. Brown*. Pilot vessels about thirty-three.

THE GUNBOATS AT FORT DONELSON.

The Official Report of Lieut.-Commanding Fitch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The Navy Department has received the following:

U. S. GUNBOAT FAIR PLAY, OFF DOVER, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant I left Smithland, Kentucky, with a fleet of transports and the gunboats *Lexington*, *Fair Play*, *St. Clair*, *Brilliant*, *Robb* and *Silver Lake*, as a convoy up the Cumberland River. When about twenty-four miles below I met the steamer *Wild Cat* with a message from Col. HARDING, commander of the post at Dover, informing me that his pickets had been driven in and he was attacked in force. I immediately left the transports and made a signal to the gunboats to follow on up as fast as possible. A short distance below the town I met another steamer bringing the intelligence that the place was entirely surrounded. Pushing on up with all possible speed, I arrived here about 8 P. M., and found Col. HARDING'S force out of ammunition and entirely surrounded by rebels in overwhelming numbers, but still holding them in check. The enemy, not expecting the gunboats, had curiously posted the main body of his army in line of battle in the grave-yard at the West end of the town, [illegible] the river, giving us a chance to throw a raking fire along his line. Simultaneously the gunboats opened fire up this ravine into the grave-yard, and over into the valley beyond where the enemy had horses hitched, and most probably kept his reserve.

The rebels were taken so much by surprise that they did not even fire a shot, but immediately commenced retreating. So well directed was our fire on them that they could not even carry off a caisson that they had captured from our forces, but were compelled to abandon it, after two fruitless attempts to destroy it by fire.

After having dispersed the main body of the enemy, I stationed the *Robert* and *Silver Lake* below the town, to throw shell up the ravine and prevent the rebels from returning to carry off the wounded, while the *Lexington*, *Fair Play*, *St. Clair* and *Brilliant* went above and shelled the roads leading out to the eastward, supposing the retreating forces would follow the river for a short distance. I sent the *Lexington* and *St. Clair* on up to shell the woods and ravines and annoy the enemy as much as possible, while this boat and the *Brilliant* lay opposite the upper ravine and threw shells up the roads.

About 10 P. M., we ceased firing, with the exception of now and then a random shell up the roads. At 11 P. M., learning from Col. HARDING that the enemy had entirely disappeared, we ceased firing, and took a position to guard the roads approaching the town. Although much of our firing was at random, we have the gratification of knowing that scarcely a projectile went amiss, and that out of the one hundred and forty buried to-day, the gunboats can claim their share. Even when the *Lexington* and *St. Clair* went above, many of the shells fell in the midst of the retreating rebels, killing and wounding many.

It is reported that the attacking force numbered some 4,500 with eight pieces of artillery, under the command of Maj.-Gen. WHEELER and Brig.-Gens. FORREST and WHARTON. It is certainly very gratifying for us to know that this entire force was cut up, worsted, and despoiled of its prey by the timely arrival of the gunboats, and that Col. HARDING and his gallant little band were spared to wear the honor they had so fairly won. At first I regretted I was not here sooner with the gunboats, but upon reflection, I do not think I could better have arranged the time had it been in my power. Had we been here before Gen. WHEELER, he would not have made the attack, but most probably would have marched on Fort Henry. Had we arrived during the day, he would have seen our strength, and would have retreated, but with little loss. Arriving as we did after dark, and when he least expected us, and was so sanguine of success, we caught his forces arranged in the most favorable position to receive a raking fire from our guns. The officers and men were very glad to have a shot at these river infantry, and only regret that they did not remain within the reach of our guns a little longer. As it is, they claim the honor of dispersing them and saving Fort Donelson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEROY FITCH, Lieut. Commanding.

To Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. N., Commandant Naval Station, Cairo, Ill.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Orders—Subsistence Stores to be Issued to Citizens Within the Lines—Officers Dishonorably Dismissed—The Phillips House Burnt, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.

The General Commanding has been informed that General Orders from the War Department, authorizing enlistments of volunteers into the regular service have been rescinded.

Subsistence stores may be sold and issued to citizens residing within the limits of the army by the Commissaries of Subsistence under the following restrictions: *First*, a certificate under oath of the purchaser that he is without the means of subsistence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being permitted to make such purchases; this certificate to be approved by the corps commander to whom application is made, who may thereon direct the sales; such sales shall not at one time exceed the quantity necessary to sustain the applicant and the members of his family five days. *Second*, issues to destitute citizens may be made under the same restriction upon returns approved by the Provost-Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. The parties in all cases will be required to take the oath of allegiance before sales or issues are made to them.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. BERRY and ALLEN M. REYNOLDS, Second Regiment New-York cavalry, having deserted their regiment while on the march to meet the enemy, Jan. 21, 1863, and having left this army without proper authority and continued absent up to the present time, are dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

By command of Maj. Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, Adjt.-Gen.

The Phillips House was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was the finest building in this section of the State, having been, up to a recent date, upon the Downing College plan. The fire was of accidental origin, having caught from a defective flue. The mansion was located on a beautiful elevation, overlooking Fredericksburgh and the surrounding country, and had been occupied by several Union Generals as their headquarters, including Gen. SUMNER. Gen. STONEMAN had just occupied it temporarily, pending the preparations to convert it into a hospital. The costly furniture was saved and placed in the Lacy House, on the bank of the Rappahannock, where such as is appropriate will be applied for hospital necessities. The owner is a banker in Fredericksburgh. The destruction of this property, although purely accidental, is greatly regretted by all.

In consequence of recent publications injurious to the Union cause, measures have been taken to arrest and punish correspondents who have been guilty of making such developments, and plans are to be adopted which will prevent their future occurrence.

Many violations of law and regulations regarding sutlers' goods, &c., having been brought to the notice of the General Commanding, a new course has been adopted by the Provost-Marshal General to detect and punish all who are engaged in illicit trade within the lines of this army. The traffic in contraband articles is not confined to regularly appointed sutlers, only a portion of whom are believed to have been guilty of these violations, but by many others not having permits to trade in the lines of the army. Large seizures of contraband goods have been made and distributed for hospital uses. The offenders hereafter will be summarily punished.

Another rain set in this afternoon and still continues to fall.

General Orders Relating to Leaves and Furloughs—Resignations, Passes, &c.—Unpleasant Weather—The Paymasters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 11, 1863.

The following General Order was yesterday distributed to the various commands:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Corps Commanders may grant leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to enlisted men, observing strictly the provisions of General Order No. 3, from these headquarters, Jan. 30, 1863, except that leaves to Staff Officers, other than Aides, will be granted only upon the recommendation of the Chiefs of their respective departments in divisions and corps, approved by the Chiefs of their departments at these headquarters. And not more than one Staff Officer of each department will be permitted to be absent from a division at the same time.

2. The following instructions from the General-in-Chief are published for the information of all concerned:

All leaves to officers to visit Washington, without the consent of the War Department, are deemed null and void; and hereafter all General officers, who visit Washington on leaves not properly granted, will be dismissed. The mere passage through the city, when this is the shortest or only line of travel, is not considered visiting.

3. No officer or soldier will leave this army under orders, unless such orders are given through the proper military channel.

4. Corps Commanders, under paragraph 1,667, Army Regulations, may accept resignations of regimental officers of the volunteer service, when accompanied by surgeon's certificates of disability, approved by Medical Directors of divisions and corps; and in cases where it plainly appears that the officer is unfit for his station, and can be replaced by one better qualified to discharge his duties. Resignations of medical officers will only be accepted upon the approval of the Medical Director of the army.

5. Corps Commanders will be held responsible for the proper position and strength of their picket lines, and their proper connection on the right and left.

6. A full register of all officers and men, absent on leave, furlough, or on account of sickness will be kept at the headquarters of both regiments, with the dates of departure and return. These registers will be carefully examined by the officers inspecting the regiments, and abstracts will be sent to corps headquarters every Saturday. Corps Commanders will carefully examine the same, and report to these headquarters all cases of unauthorized absence. A register of deserters will also be kept at regimental headquarters, and an abstract of the same transmitted weekly to Corps Commander.

7. General officers of the day and staff officers at corps headquarters will, as occasion requires, investigate the complaints of citizens living in the vicinity of the cavalry and infantry pickets. Proper measures must be taken to prevent depredations and pillage, and such offences will be promptly punished.

Section 8 relates to powers.

9. All officers, enlisted men, and other persons not entitled to use or draw forage, are forbidden to have horses or mules in their possession.

Section 10 refers to same.

11. Cruel or careless treatment of animals must be punished.

12. The flag designating the headquarters of any corps, will be as follows: a blue swallow-tail flag, with white Maltese cross in centre of the field; the numerical designation of the corps in red figures in the centre of the cross.

The chief Quartermaster will furnish the flags on proper requisitions to commanders of army corps.

13. Corps Commanders will be held responsible for the faithful and prompt execution of all orders within their respective commands.

By order of Major-Gen. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. Gen.

To-day has been rainy and unpleasant. The weather is very variable and uncertain. The ice has mostly disappeared from the Potomac. The little steamer *Rockland*, which plys between Aquia Creek and Belle Plain Landing, got aground yesterday.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been absent at Washington since yesterday. Gen. FRANKLIN'S Sixth Division has gone into camp near the Potomac Creek, on what is known as the Selvington Estate. This, it is expected, will prove a most efficient arm of the service.

The visits of the various Paymasters have been productive of general good feeling among the troops. Very many resignations of officers are now being sent in, but few are accepted. "All quiet along the lines." J.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Contrabands at Craney Island—Their Labors, Their Hopes and Prospects—Deaths, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The blacks in this department are tasting the sweets of remunerated effort, and fast improving in capacity. Gen. DIX is now inaugurating the policy pursued in South Carolina, of placing them temporarily upon farms, under supervision, and enabling those who have no other occupation to earn their own living, rather than remain a charge upon the Government. For months past, all blacks hereabouts, of both sexes, who were unable to find employment, have been removed to Craney Island under the superintendence of Dr. BROWN. There are now on the spot nearly seventeen hundred, and, as the island is approached, crowds of them are seen. This mass of emancipated human beings, born into a new life, brings more forcibly to the mind than any other spectacle the giant results of this war. They are comfortably lodged in tents or barracks, supplied with food by the Government, and subjected to efficient supervision. Over every hundred persons there is a superintendent, which the blacks exercise the privilege of choosing. They also elect all minor officers for different charges. It is noticeable that precisely those persons are chosen by the negroes who would have been selected by the judgment of Dr. BROWN himself. Benevolent ladies and gentlemen sent by the Freedmen's Relief Association, the American Missionary Association, and others, have undertaken to give the rudiments of education both to children and adults, and these, with kindred societies, have sent on large supplies of clothing. Much of this, especially that sent by the Friends of Philadelphia, is new. Its only deficiency is in color, which is desperately sombre. The negro is exceedingly picturesque in gay colors. Labor upon Craney Island, as yet, has been confined to that necessitated by comfort and cleanliness. A little spare time has been given to the preparation of coarse baskets for farm work, at which a number are quick and skillful. Excellent mechanics are found among these blacks, and all the dwellings reared for their use are by themselves. The prospect of farming pleases them, and about a hundred have been already placed upon the land of a rebel Col. GALE, near by, who has abandoned his property; but as yet, they can do nothing but spade the soil. Agricultural implements and seeds will doubtless be furnished by those interested in the cause; manure will be lightered from the streets and stables of Norfolk, but carts and horses must be furnished by the Government, and for these the prospect is very uncertain. Eight hundred laborers can cultivate more than three thousand acres. The land lies at hand waiting, and of good quality. For commensurate crops, plowing must at once be done, and for this and other uses at least one hundred horses should be found. The blacks of the department now cost the country $1,000 a day in food, steamers, salaries, &c. $10,000 paid for these animals would be but the cost of ten days' support, and the product of their labor would be great.

Craney Island, in being the nucleus of these operations, is adding to its historical reminiscences. In the war of 1812, a battery of artillery under Major FAULKNER, and a regiment of infantry under Col. BEATTY, both Virginia militia, defended it against a body of British troops landed at Hafferl's Creek, from a fleet in Hampton Roads under Admirals WARREN and COCKBURN. Earthworks were subsequently erected there by our Government, which were lately availed of by the rebels, and largely increased. An old man of eighty, Capt. EDWARD CARTER, is still living in the neighborhood, who fought at Craney Island in 1812. That memorable fight is his standing topic. "You may talk what you like about John Bull, but I'll be d—d if they warn't scared," says the old gentleman. "They got into their boats and I tell you they pulled." The old man is a lover of the Union, and talks of arguments used by rebels in favor of the war. "Capt. CARTER, we've come here to fight for our negroes," said the son of an Alabama Ex-Governor. "Who are the poor men to fight for, who own no negroes at all?" said the practical octogenarian. "Oh, we'll make them fight," answered Secesh.

Craney Island covers nearly twenty acres of ground at present. It formerly contained twice that area. The water encroaches on it. The Island is National property. The farms thus far appropriated in its neighborhood for negro plantations, are those of Col. SEVEN GALE, 175 acres of cleared land; SAMUEL WILSON, 300 acres of cleared land; Dr. JOHN KILEY, 140 acres cleared land, with others in prospect. These persons are all within the rebel lines. Their land will be improved by manure, and buildings returned uninjured.

The deaths at this point for the present month are those of LORENZO FARR, Company F, Twenty-fourth Maine; MARK THOMPSON, Company B, Twenty-second Maine; JOHN W. BLAIR, Company K, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania; ABEL HOLMES, Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York, and Sergeant H. MILLER, Company F, Nineteenth Wisconsin.

There is a surprising announcement in a New-York paper of yesterday, that ten regiments of blacks could be raised in this Department. Two regiments are the utmost, and probably but one regiment can be recruited, if Congress should ordain their enlistment. There are not more than ten thousand blacks of both sexes altogether, in this Department. Three hundred have enrolled their names within the past few days, as being in readiness for service. Whether blacks are enrolled or not, our army will still remain colossal. Much fear is expressed that the two years' men, whose time expires in May, will not reenlist. They will go home for a month, see their friends, or dissipate their money, and three-quarters of their number will rejoin. Men once accustomed to a military life, find both leisure and steady employment irksome, and desire to return. Besides these, there are many devoted men who will remain in the army till the war is over and the Union reëstablished. Men at home on furlough become weary, and are often very glad to resume their duties. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

The regular performances at the German Opera this week have been interrupted by the occurrence of the Arion Ball on Wednesday evening, and Herr LOTTI'S benefit on Thursday. The last named event was, we are glad to say, eminently successful. Mr. LOTTI has improved rapidly during the past three months, and is now an acceptable tenor, equal in resources to more vaunted artists, and thoroughly reliable. The patronage bestowed on Mr. ANSCHUTZ has been sufficient to render any new revivals unnecessary, especially as the Philadelphians insist on having a new season of German Opera immediately, and to this end have raised a handsome subscription for ten nights. Mr. ANSCHUTZ will remain with us only a fortnight longer, opening in Philadelphia on Monday, the 2d of March. To-night will be given for the first time ROSSINI'S Opera, "Moses in Egypt."

In addition to the New-York performances, the German artists have given two performances in Brooklyn—the first on Tuesday, when MOZART'S "Zauberflote" was produced, and the second on Saturday, when BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio" was given. The advantages of a good house and fine scenery were clearly perceptible on each occasion, the artists, the orchestra and chorus being heard to fine effect, and the scenery adding another item to the artistic *ensemble* for which Mr. ANSCHUTZ has always been celebrated. We wish we could add that the attendance had justified the expectations of the friends of German opera. It was brilliant and fashionable enough, but numerically it left something to be desired. Our friends in the City of Churches must not forget that under Mr. ANSCHUTZ' direction they will have conscientious artists and the best orchestra and chorus that ever assembled in their Academy. The series of four performances close with the present week; to-morrow night (Tuesday) being set apart for "Martha"—one of the most popular operas in the German *repertoire*, and lately given by the company with great success. A work so favorably known to the American public can hardly fail to attract an overflowing audience.

Mr. GRAU'S good luck seems to have followed him to Boston. He has had a week of uninterrupted success, and to-night, when "Dinorah" is to be produced, every seat has already been sold.

The following are to-night's announcements at the various places of amusements: at Mr. Wallack's Theatre, the comedy of "Married Life," (for the first time); at Niblo's Garden, the play of "Leah, the Forsaken"—Miss BATEMAN having been engaged for one week longer, in consequence of her astonishing success; at the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, in his remarkable impersonation of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice; at Laura Keene's Theatre, Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the "Fair One with the Golden Locks;" at Barnum's Museum, Boucicault's drama of the "Phantom." The programme remains the same at the Broadway Menagerie—three performances being given during the day and evening.

At the French Theatre to-morrow evening the following pieces will be played: "Un Gentilhomme Pauvre" and "La Rose de Saint Flour."

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their third *soirée* of classical music at Dodworth's Hall on Tuesday evening last, the programme opening with a very interesting and remarkable Quartette, (C major, No. 2,) by CHERUBINI—a composer who has written successfully in every style, and so escaped the cheap reproach of being too Italian. It is, like all the master's efforts, somewhat elaborate and heavy, but was charmingly played. BEETHOVEN'S piano-forte Trio in D major (opus 70 No. 1) followed—a superb work, that reflects the genius of the composer in every bar. The *soirée*—a successful one in all respects—was brought to an end by the performance of SCHUMANN'S Quartette in A major, (opus 41 No. 3,) a work that is now familiar to the patrons of these entertainments.

The Press of New-York is so steadily occupied during Mr. WALLACK'S season in extolling the merits of Mrs. HOEY as an actress, and in recording her many triumphs, that the recurrence of her annual benefit is really an affair between the public and that talented and charming lady in which newspaper writers have little or nothing to say, and would assuredly get very much the worst of it if that little did not happen to be thoroughly up in the enthusiasm of the occasion. Alas! before these benefits come round we have already thrown our bouquets, and shouted our applause, and spread our journalistic stock for the triumphant artist to tread on. We have had our satisfaction, and gallantry compels us to fall back that the public may have theirs. Subsiding, then, into the humble but not insignificant person of BROWN (one cannot always be Sir Launcelot in this work-a-day world) we announce to the brigade that the ceremony will take place on Tuesday next, and that cards of admission can be obtained from Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the treasurer of WALLACK'S Theatre. As a trivial and utterly insignificant circumstance, we may also add that the very amusing and admirable play called the "Magic Wedding" will be given for the first time this season. Here we leave the matter. They who chose to gorge themselves will find an ample feast provided, but the majority, we venture to say, will seek the opportunity as a rare one to pay a compliment to an admirable and fascinating hostess.

It does not often happen that the Academy of Music can be seen to such advantage as it was on Saturday night, when the Light Guard Band gave a grand concert of military music in aid of the Vosburgh Monument Fund. The decorations were, of course, of a patriotic kind, but they were distributed with so much taste, and in such profusion, that the eye was feasted fully as much as the ear. The attendance, we are glad to say, was without limit, every nook and corner being crowded, and hundreds leaving the Academy from the bare impossibility of entering. We need scarcely add that the music by DODWORTH'S full band was thoroughly delightful. It is expected that $2,000 will be raised by this concert toward the Fund.

The annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Arion Society took place on Wednesday night, and was more than a success, so far as the attendance was concerned. Niblo's Theatre (floored over as at the Japanese Ball) and the numerous halls connected with it, were literally overflowing with maskers, and others who looked on, or in some way took part in the festivities. The attendance was as mixed as the crowd was excessive. With the best of intentions, and the amplest of means, the Society has hardly improved on its smaller effort of last year, being, we apprehend, entirely unprepared for so overwhelming a mass of patrons. Nevertheless, the merriment increased as the night advanced, and toward breakfast time it was possible for powerfully organized couples to effect a dance. There was no Floor Committee that could be detected with the naked eye; and very inefficient regulations prevailed in the cloak-room. On these subjects and also anent the supper-room we have been overwhelmed with letters of complaint. Many of the costumes were brilliant and admirable, but it would be folly to disguise from the Society that the procession was almost a failure, and that the general arrangements were not equal to the emergencies of the occasion. The members of the Liederkranz—the parent Society—give their annual Fancy Dress Ball at the City Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening next.

The "Story of a Life," painted by A. F. BELLOWS, is the latest addition to GOUPIL'S Gallery. The subject is treated in a series of pictures presenting three common facts of human life: Morning, (to the Font,) Noon, (to the Altar,) and Evening, (to the Tomb.)

The popular managerial fallacy called "Cinderella," is about to be revived, at the Academy of Music, by some speculator with less invention than enterprise. It will of course be a failure, notwithstanding the "two hundred beautiful children" and the new title of the piece—"The Vision Fairy Land, or Festival of Spirits."

Dr. COLTON, with "Father Reed's Old Folks," will give another exhibition of laughing gas at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening.

During the next two or three weeks the operatic world will have an opportunity of preparing itself for the forthcoming incursion of the irrepressible MAX MARETZEK, with his troupe of new Italian artists. Until that event comes to pass the Academy of Music will be closed for operatic purposes. Mr. MARETZEK having stipulated with the Directors of the establishment that it should not be let for lyric purposes during the month preceding his arrival. Whether the bold experiment which Mr. MARETZEK has undertaken will prove a pecuniary success, is more than we would care to predict. The low price of admission leaves no margin for the inevitable accidents of bad weather; a couple of inclement nights being in fact sufficient to destroy the profits of a month. But that Mr. MARETZEK will bring us artists who have voices; that he will have an orchestra of well-balanced proportions and a chorus that will give color to the scene, are matters beyond peradventure. A musician himself, and a director without patience for mediocrities, he has never yet permitted himself to be imposed upon, and never, to our knowledge, attempted to impose upon the public. We have had an immense amount of lofty flourish and dreary swagger from other managers, but, if we examine the record, what have they done in comparison with this, the most energetic and ill-used of impresarii? Does the public even understand that nine out of ten of the operas they listen to were introduced by Mr. MARETZEK;—that what the rest have produced can be counted easily on the fingers of one hand? And yet he is unfortunate and must always remain so. There are men who are given to the world as pioneers; who do all the hard work and suffer all the privations; who create the civilization that others prate about. Mr. MARETZEK is of this number. He will come with a new repertoire of operas and an entirely new company—not an artist in it having been heard in America; he will work industriously for six or eight weeks; he will restore the most brilliant recollections of past seasons, and then, through some petty intrigue or unworthy opposition, he will retire baffled. This, at least, is his usual fate. Perhaps, in view of the lamentable decadence of Italian Opera during Mr. MARETZEK'S absence, and a growing weariness of managerial mendacity on the part of the public, the manager's lot may be a little better than usual. But this is certain, that while the prices of admission remain at their present standard, it is perfectly impossible for Mr. MARETZEK to pay his artists in gold, and leave a reasonable margin for profit, or even for the casualties that are almost sure to happen. Shutting our eyes to these dangers of a most deserving man, we hail with intense satisfaction the approaching inauguration of a season of first-class performances. Mr. MARETZEK'S company consists of prima donnas, Signoras JOSEFINA MEDORA and [illegible] BRIGNOLI; prima donna contralto, ENRICHETTA SULZER; primo tenore, FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI; baritone, FERNANDO BELLINI; basso, ANNIBALE BIACHI.

BARNUM has secured the sister and bridesmaid of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb—a young lady whose inches are even fewer than those of her married sister, and will exhibit her to-day, for the first time, in company with the *nonchalant* Commodore NUTT, the living Hippopotamus, from the River Nile in Egypt, the Albino Family, the mammoth bear, Sampson, and other natural curiosities.

Mr. GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, who announces himself as a pupil of Dr. LISZT, intends to give a series of musical *matinées* at Dodworth's Hall, assisted by Madame ANNA BISHOP and Mr. F. EBEN. The first of these entertainments takes place on Friday next, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Miss NINA FOSTER will give one of her popular recitations at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Tuesday evening.

A grand Sacred Concert and exhibition of the organ, recently completed, (which possesses the only complete *vox humana* stop in America,) will take place at the South Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, on Thursday evening next, the 19th inst.

MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY.—E. J. WESTCOTT, President of the Baltimore Mining Company—has brought suit in the Wayne Circuit Court of Michigan, against the Minnesota Mining Company, and has retained for the complainants the highest legal ability in the country. CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., being among the number. As the amount at issue is over a million of dollars, and all parties concerned are possessed of any amount of energy and means, the case promises to be one of extraordinary interest.

SIXTY MINUTES IN AFRICA.—ARTEMAS WARD, ye funny man, will deliver a humorous lecture to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum, entitled "Sixty Minutes in Africa." Go and hear it and see him.

[Advertisement.]
SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 5 35 | Moon rises... 5 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 58 | Gov. Island.. 7 22 | Hell Gate.. 8 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool Jan. 31, and Queenstown Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 2, 160 miles west of Cape Clear, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Hudson, Tripple, Fall River 10 hours, in ballast to master.

Ship Sarah March, (of Bangor,) Stowers, Rio Janeiro Dec. 28, and St. Thomas Feb. 2, in ballast to master.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow Dec. 29, and the Clyde Jan. 2, with mdse. to W. & J. Nelson.

Ship City of Montreal, Lasher, London 38 ds., with coal to Thomas Dunham.

Bark John Fyfe, Sherwood, Glasgow 36 ds., with mdse. to to Thomas Dunham. Had very heavy weather to the eastward of the Banks. In lat. 41 42, lon. 66 18, passed a large ship, with painted ports, bound west; had lost foretopmast.

Bark Camillus, (Br., of Dublin,) Archibald, Martinique, 21 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros. Feb. 11, at 5 A. M., went ashore 4 miles north of Barnegat, and was got off by Mr. Brown, the wreck-master. She has received but little damage.

Bark Clementine, (Brem.,) Klugest, Rio Janeiro, via Falmouth, Eng., 33 ds., with coffee to Muller & Kruger. Had heavy weather the entire passage; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Aurora, (Ital.,) Chinea, Messina 65 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson. Had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, lost jibboom, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
164 plates 43.3-16x20⅝.
130 plates 43⅝x20⅞.
114 plates 43⅝x20⅞.
130 plates 43.3-16x20⅝.
13 plates 43.3-16x20⅝.
114 plates 43.3-16x20⅝.
130 plates 27½x19⅝.
23 plates 27½x25⅝.
134 plates 28.11-16x20⅝.
DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
32 plates 31.3-16x16.
ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x28—½ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

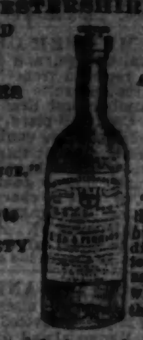
Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

TO RENT.—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a qualified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel which will present a façade of 225 feet to the lake, with double piazzas. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery; its salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good garden, and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. HENRY CALDWELL, A. S. Caldwell and others, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York, or address H. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLDS HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
but acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE." And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.
EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester. MAY, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."



The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., delightful flavor and zest is imparted.
For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

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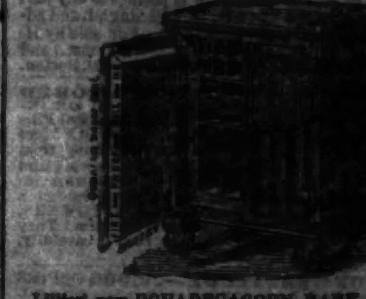
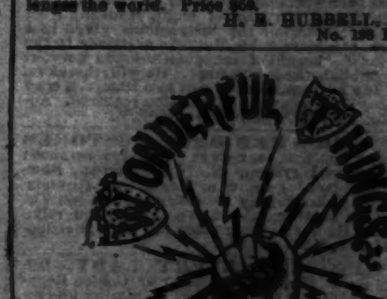
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON COMMERCIAL AND BANK BURGLAR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND VAULT DOORS.



Lillies' new DOUADECAGON BANK LOCK challenges the world. Price $50.
H. S. HUBBELL, Agent,
No. 198 Broadway.



———Dr. J. WALKER SCOTT, Chief Resident Physician to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union-square, may daily be consulted on the most delicate and complicated diseases, such as are usually considered hopelessly incurable. Interesting books—gilt or plain—sent free.

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For sale by first-class grocers.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.
The annual Fancy Dress Ball will take place in its usual grand style, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at the
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
All the arrangements have been perfected in such a manner as to sustain the high reputation the balls of this Society heretofore enjoyed.
The Committee have made preparations for a variety of entertainments. Special attention is called to the grand procession, commencing at 10½ o'clock, which is to represent
THE TIMES AS THEY WERE AND AS THEY ARE.
Noll's double band will perform ball and promenade music on this occasion.
Supper will be served at 11½ o'clock and 1½ o'clock P. M. The orchestra has no intermission during the evening.
A limited number of tickets, at $5 for one gentleman and ladies, are to be had of members only, viz.: Messrs. William Jellinghaus, No. 14 Cooper Union; C. Sackersdorff, No. 39 Park-row; Louis Burger, No. 68 Bowery; C. Ottendorfer, No. 17 Chatham-st.; Fred. Kapp, No. 323 Broadway; Hugo Wesendonck, No. 90 Broadway; Eugene S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place; L. T. Stanley, No. 131 Duane-st.; Sigismund Kaufmann, No. 88 Nassau-st.; Carl Amann, No. 160 Wall-st.; A. G. Wood, No. 51 Wall-st.; G. Varrelmann, No. 6 Hanover-st.; H. Sturm, No. 62 William-st.; Carl Durr, No. 63 Ann-st.; Charles Hauselt, No. 63 Ann-st.; H. Meyen, No. 45 White-st.; Wm. Steinway, No. 82 Walker-st.; L. A. Grosse, No. 329 Greenwich-st.; S. H. Pretzfelder, No. 30 Warren-street; Otto Ernst, No. 62 Bowery; Henry C. F. Koch, No. 314 Canal-st.; Henry Gebhard, Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.; Fr. A. Wunderman, No. 19 West Houston-st.; Jacob Windmuller, No. 67 Bank-st.; E. Schoberth, No. 88 Spring-st.; Dr. A. Vaas, No. 22 West 14th-st.; F. H. Gross, No. 45 Greene-st.; Chas. J. Dodge, No. 84 Columbia-st., and others.
No tickets will be sold at the door, and none will be received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. These tickets are not transferable, and the strictest control will be maintained in this respect.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 86, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 79	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,107

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $400; 30 prizes of $300, and 24,301 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,323. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.